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Axis Agents Land in Maine—State on Alert; Subs Sink Japanese Cruiser, Two Freighters; Britain: Disarm Reich but With Equal Trade

New Draft on June 30; Granite Strike Is Settled; Air Training Exchange

The World's Day—May 22, 1942

Washington: Registration of 18 to 20 Group

Registration day for young men of 18 to 20 years was set for June 30 by President Roosevelt. Until the age of 20 is reached, males are not subject to military draft. This registration completes, for the present, enrollment of manpower for both military and non-combatant service.

Withholding of 10 per cent of salaries, wages, and other incomes at the source for Federal income taxes was proposed by a Treasury official to the House Ways and Means Committee. [Financial Page.]

Nation-wide rationing of gasoline was urged by the Brookings Institution as a means of conserving both rubber and automobiles. [Intimate Message: first page, second section.]

A. F. of L. building trades unions have voluntarily agreed to stabilize wages on Federal construction for the duration of the war, Secretary Perkins announced. The pact covers 19 unions, with about 1,500,000 members, and six Federal agencies in charge of war construction.

Relations between the United States and the Free French are understood to be improving with the U. S. making a distinction between military and political recognition of the movement led by Gen. Charles de Gaulle. [Page 10.]

President Roosevelt issued a statement clarifying relations between the State Department and the Board of Economic Warfare, and specifying that the State Department has precedence in matters of foreign policy.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart was presented with a gold star by President Roosevelt, in lieu of a Distinguished Service Medal, for "exceptionally meritorious service" as Commander in Chief, United States Asiatic Fleet.

New England: Vermont Granite Strike Settled

Settlement of granite cutters' strike in Vermont sent 1,200 men back to work with 50-cent-a-day raise. [Page 4.]

Massachusetts Committee on Federal Union began move to have referendum on a world federal union in one-third of State at November elections. [Page 2.]

30,000 woolen workers in Lawrence received pay increases. [Page 2.]

Women form a big majority of strikers in Massachusetts' largest walkout at vital electrical products plant of Cornell-Dubilier Corporation at New Bedford. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts Bankers Association opened annual convention at Swampscott. [Details and pictures: Page 2.]

Canada: Allies to Trade Air Training Data

A joint committee representing Britain, Canada, and the United States, and with headquarters in Washington, was formed in Ottawa to facilitate exchange of information on air training programs. [Page 8.]

The War: Italy Claims U. S. Battleship Sunk

Off Brazil: Rome claimed that one of its submarines had torpedoed and sunk a United States battleship of the 32,500-ton class off the coast of Brazil. [Page 1.]

Gulf of Mexico: Disclosure that another United States freighter had been struck by torpedoes in the Gulf of Mexico and that the ship had sunk inside of 90 seconds was made by the United States Navy Department. [Page 1.]

Africa: Artillery duels flared on the Libyan desert front, while Axis planes, according to Rome, bombed British communication lines.

Turkey: Three Turkish vessels have been sunk by gunfire from unidentified submarines in waters close off the Turkish coast, it was announced at Istanbul. One of the vessels was sunk by a submarine which penetrated the Bulgarian port of Rezve and sank the boat while she was discharging cargo at the dock.

Allied submarines sank a 7,100-ton Japanese cruiser and two merchant ships somewhere in the southwest Pacific.

Japan pressed new drives in eastern China in an apparent attempt to knock Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's armies out of war.

Russian drive on Kharkov was slowed down in past 24 hours, but Soviets apparently still held initiative.

Americas: Mexican Protest Rejected by Reich

Mexico poised perilously close to war as Germany rejected a note of protest over the sinking of a Mexican tanker. [Details: Page 3.]

Argentine military police in Misiones Province, hotbed of Nazi activity, reported arrest of three Germans and seizure of munitions.

Buenos Aires announced Japan has agreed to permit an International Red Cross representative to inspect treatment of British and Canadian prisoners at Hong Kong, but rejected a proposal for sending a Red Cross supply ship.

Waldo Frank, North American author and lecturer, was ruled off the air by the Government of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina, on the ground his talk at La Plata University dealt with international affairs. Such subjects cannot be discussed under the state of siege in force.

Brazil approved four accords with the United States for development of rubber and other strategic materials.

Europe: Italo-German Pact's Anniversary Marked

German-Italian alliance was observed on its third anniversary by telegrams exchanged between Hitler, Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel, and Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Italy plans to transfer 2,000,000 Italians to the Dalmatian coast of former Yugoslavia for colonization, it was reported in Yugoslav circles in Jerusalem.

Far East: Australia Agrees to Pay League Dues

Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia announced that his Cabinet, recognizing the importance of keeping up the framework of the League of Nations, had approved a payment of £34,000 as Australia's 1942 contribution.

Henry F. Grady and other members of the American Technical Mission to India left by plane for Washington from Karachi.

National: 27 Cargo Ships Launched in One Day

In the greatest mass launching of ships since World War I, shipyards throughout the United States were launching 27 merchant ships today in a celebration of National Maritime Day which also marked the start of the 2-ships-a-day construction program. [First page, second section.]

Industries in Cleveland visited by newspaper correspondents show that this metropolitan center in Ohio makes few large weapons but produces small parts and machine tools vital to the nation's large arms and assembly plants. [Page 3.]

There will be no new tires for civilian use in 1942 or 1943, four major Government officials declared in a joint press conference at Washington, while the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced at New York a new process to increase substantially the output of synthetic rubber. [Financial Page.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | SHOWERS | WARM | COOLER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

U-boat sinkings rise in Atlantic; Japan opens new fronts in China; Soviet pushes on.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A 7,100-ton Japanese cruiser and two merchant vessels have been sunk by Allied submarine action somewhere in the South Pacific. The sinkings together with the knocking out of 14 more Nipponese warplanes in aerial attacks on New Guinea and Timor bases provided further evidence of the United Nations' determination to keep Japan back on its heels at the approaches to Australia.

On the other side of the world, however, reports that between 7 and 9 more freighters had been torpedoed indicated that the Axis was intensifying its sea warfare against the flow of supplies from the Western Hemisphere.

In the China fighting, the situation was increasingly serious. The Japanese were pressing two new offensives in Chekiang and Fukien Provinces in what presumably had become a major effort to shoulder the Chinese armies out of the war and release thousands of men and equipment for other theaters. American and other missionaries were reported to have left Kinwha, provisional Chekiang Capital, as the Japanese drew near.

China's peril was recognized in Washington where urgent pleas were heard for more aid for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

Meanwhile in Russia, the Soviet drive on Kharkov slowed down considerably in the last 24 hours, but the Russians apparently still held the initiative, although this was disputed by Nazi claims. The Russians reported halting German counterthrusts in which new and deceptive tactics were used.

Regardless of its ultimate outcome, Marshal Timoshenko's well-executed drive already has achieved one objective which may have far-reaching results. It has cost Hitler at least two weeks of valuable time in which to exploit his gains on the Kerch Peninsula.

Incidentally, what may be the beginning of another Russian drive to forestall the long-awaited German offensive appeared to be beginning southeast of Lake Ilmen, 130 miles below Leningrad. A German radiocast

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Rear Admiral Emory S. Land

Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator, who is in Boston to speak at a dinner at the Hotel Statler this evening sponsored jointly by the City's port and waterfront organizations.

Maritime Day Is Observed; Ship Torpedoed Off N. E.

With a virtual tidal wave of ship launchings all over the nation, and an international radio talk from Boston tonight by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, United States Maritime Commission Chairman and War Shipping Administrator, the 10th annual observance of National Maritime Day was held today.

New England shared in the nation-wide program of ship launchings, although Maritime Commission leaders made clear the fact that no launchings in any part of the country had been delayed in order to make a good showing.

Two cargo carriers were launched at South Portland, Maine, where 30 are being built at the Todd-Bath Iron Corporation Shipyard for Great Britain. Each is to be a 10,500-ton craft.

Mrs. George Pickering of Hull, England, wife of a British official formerly attached to the yard, sponsored the Ocean Courage when that vessel was launched, and Mrs. Katherine Dinsmore MacDonald of Portland, wife of Arthur MacDonald, a shipfitter at the yard, sponsored the Ocean Fame.

In Boston flags were displayed

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

United States launches 27 ships to honor Maritime Day: First page of second section.

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A mild-mannered Norwegian sea captain, who awaits eagerly the day when he will again see his wife and two children in his homeland, and two teen age boys who made a daring escape from Norway to England in small fishing boats after the German invasion, were among the 23 survivors of a torpedoed freighter landed in a New England port following the sinking of their ship off the Northern New England coast May 17.

The lumber-laden craft was sunk at midday in a smooth sea by an unseen submarine which struck twice and possibly three times in rapid succession, sending the ship to the bottom in about 20 minutes with the loss of one life, according to an announcement by the First Naval District.

The story of the sinking and rescue by a fishing vessel, less than three hours after the sudden attack, was told by the Captain, surrounded by his crew, with understatement typical of taciturn Norwegian seamen.

"There isn't much to tell," he began. "At noon while having target practice for the gun crew the 'sub' struck.

"We had fired four shots, and the gun crew were still on the platform when, without warning, the first torpedo struck on the port side between the third and fourth hatches," he continued. "The second crashed through the boiler room. A third explosion followed quickly and might have been the boiler blowing up."

The second torpedo was believed to have caused the single fatality, killing a fireman who was never seen again by any of the crew.

The Captain said he was on the bridge with his chief officer when the attack began. Following the first blow he made his way to his room below decks to save the ship's papers, leaving his chief officer in command.

In five minutes, he said the ship was entirely awash, and in a few more minutes it was lying on its port side. The port lifeboat was smashed leaving only one lifeboat on the starboard side available.

With the 3,250-ton freighter lying on its port side launching the lifeboat was a difficult problem, the Captain explained. He described how the crew pushed the boat over the flat side of the ship and finally into the water.

Prompt rescue of the seamen was attributed to a plane. The plane had circled over the freighter about a half hour before the attack and returned 20 minutes after the vessel had sunk. Discovering the plight of the seamen the plane contacted the fishing vessel which was directed to the rescue.

One man in the engine room when the torpedo crashed through lived to tell the tale. He was third assistant engineer who had just gone below to go on duty. The room was immediately filled with hot water and steam and he was unable to see the fireman, who lost his life.

In broken English he told how he had felt his way on hands and knees to the ladder, by then at

Continued on Page 2, Column 8

Atlantic Charter forms basis of postwar plan in dealing with Axis aggressor nations.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—Effective disarmament of Germany, balanced by equality of economic treatment, forms the basis of Britain's postwar policy toward the Reich.

In the first official pronouncement on the British Government's attitude toward the German problem, Viscount Cranborne, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Lords debate on a motion by Lord Vansittart, former Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, declared that British policy is "laid down very clearly in the Atlantic Charter and nothing has altered or will alter that."

Interpreting this reference to the policy of the Atlantic Charter, Lord Cranborne said that it was a very different thing from that adopted after the last war.

To Be Kept Disarmed

"The policy after the last war," he said, "was calculated, if not altogether intended, to penalize Germany economically as well as militarily. Now, the conception of the Atlantic Charter is a completely different one.

"There is in it an absolute determination to prevent Germany or any other aggressive nation from again achieving a position which would enable it to inflict such another catastrophe on the world.

"Those nations are to be disarmed and as I understand it they are to be kept disarmed."

But, Lord Cranborne continued, the other aspect of Britain's policy which, he said, was that of all the United Nations, was that "There is no intention to discriminate against them [aggressive nations] permanently from the economic point of view."

Access to Materials

Reading point four in the Atlantic Charter which guarantees free access on equal terms to the trade and raw materials of the world Lord Cranborne then concluded:

"What that means in simpler words is that so long as Germany behaves in a law-abiding manner—if she is capable of doing such a thing—she will be treated economically like all other nations. That is the difference between what happened last time and what is envisaged this time."

Lord Cranborne's phrase, "If she is capable of doing such a thing," will be the crux of the debate in the House of Lords which is certain to take place as one of the most important preludes to any discussion of postwar problems.

Blame Put on Germany

The debate was opened by Lord Vansittart, who, in his speech, acknowledged even by his opponents to be a brilliant example of parliamentary oratory, refuted claims fostered for 20 years by German propaganda that the Treaty of Versailles was unjust and vindictive.

Lord Cranborne himself admitted that he had very considerable sympathy with Lord Vansittart's views on the Treaty, saying: "I, too, feel that considering that Germany undoubtedly did start the Great War of 1914 and caused untold suffering and misery throughout the world she got off very lightly.

"She emerged with her boundaries almost undiminished, and, as we now see, with her energies largely unimpaired. We may well imagine what would have happened to us if Germany had won by looking at the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk."

"We Must Be Just"

But Lord Cranborne defended Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, whose recent remarks about wanting "justice to the German people," brought on the debate.

He denied that Mr. Morrison's statement indicated any change whatever in Government policy toward Germany and said: "We must be just not only to Germany but to all the people in occupied countries and to the people in our own country who have suffered so grievously from that war."

Lord Cranborne repeated the Government's determination not to consider any peace made with Nazi leaders, saying that "a negotiated peace with them would be an unpardonable betrayal both of our country and of the world in general."

Keen Controversy Aroused

The Government's policy toward Germany as contained in Lord Cranborne's speech has already begun to be the object of keen controversy in both British and Allied circles here. It is admittedly incomplete since it ignores many cru-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

By a Staff Artist

Viscount Cranborne

Colonial Secretary gives first outline of British policy toward Germany.

Head of civil defense warns attempt may be made by enemy to land air troops.

First reports of the landing of enemy agents on the United States coast by sea were received from Maine today, where Francis H. Farnum, State Director of Civilian Defense, said that "accurate information in possession of police and Army authorities" disclosed the landing of foreign agents in the Fine Tree State.

In a prepared statement, the Civilian Defense head added that other enemy agents have come into the State over the Canadian border or from other parts of the United States.

"They are here for no good purpose and they are in our midst now," Mr. Farnum said. "They come to plot, to damage, to destroy." He urged citizens to be "on the alert" to detect suspicious characters and report them promptly to local police.

It was not disclosed how or where the agents had landed on the Maine coast.

Army Is Silent

Army authorities in New England admitted they were in possession of the information but had no comment to make.

Told of the Maine Defense official's statement at his noon press conference, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts said he had no information about the reported landing by enemy agents in Maine, but said he would like to reiterate a warning issued yesterday by Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, head of the Massachusetts Military Department.

General Erickson warned Bay State civilians to keep a constant lookout for enemy action, including possible troop landings, fifth-column activities, and local disasters, and to report such action to their local police, who would transmit the information to proper military authorities.

It was pointed in some quarters that landings, such as reported in Maine, have been carried out by Nazis in England, utilizing collapsible rubber boats launched from submarines. Such landings, for purposes of sabotage and espionage, have been carried out there with systematic regularity.

Army Warnings Stressed

Some time ago, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area (New England), warned that attempted landings of enemy spies and saboteurs should be expected and guarded against. Other Army officials in the Corps Area have from time to time issued the same warning.

Today, a high official of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety commented that on the basis of personal observation of defense preparations on Cape Cod and other coastal areas, he felt Massachusetts to be "on the job and taking the danger of enemy agents very seriously."

Official statement on Axis agents in Maine: Page 2.

Move Grows For Balkan Federation

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 22 — A strong movement for postwar unity of all southern and western Slavs in the Balkans—with some quarters advocating a Balkan Federation—is gaining ground behind the scene of Axis occupation in the Balkans, according to Balkan refugees arriving here.

This trend is said to have important repercussions among exiled groups who are fighting their countries' enemies from abroad. The advocates of a postwar Balkan Federation propose that the union include not only Slavs, but Greeks and Rumanians, in a single democratic Balkan state where age-long hatreds would give way to mutual co-operation and understanding. This movement like all main currents of reviving Balkan political thought is profoundly democratic in its present political aims.

These reports are accompanied by information that there is a strong upsurge in confidence this spring that Yugoslavia and Greece are approaching deliverance.

Even in Germany's Balkan "ally," Bulgaria, according to a neutral diplomat, popular hatred of the Nazis grows apace. While in the darkest days of last autumn an overwhelming majority of the Bulgarian peasant population retained its sympathy and confidence in the Russians, today as a result of successful Soviet resistance the pro-Russian and the Pan-Slav tendencies are stronger than ever. That is why the Bulgarian Government, despite its close alliance with Germany, has not ventured

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

200,000 Yugoslav patriots join guerrilla war: Page 8.

New Tires for Civilian Use Held Definitely Out of Picture

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—There will be no new tires for civilian use in 1942 or 1943.

That statement is made authoritatively and finally by leaders of the four chief war agencies determined to make the full emergency rubber situation known to the public.

The officials were Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Arthur Newhall, Rubber Co-ordinator; Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Transportation, and Leon Henderson, Office of Price Administration.

Americans were asked as patriots to reduce automobile riding to a minimum and to send in salvaged rubber.

There was the clear implication in the verbal statements by Messrs. Nelson and Newhall, that accompanied the formal official statement, that East Coast gas rationing will be extended as a rubber conservation step shortly to the whole nation.

Mr. Nelson at the same time obliquely rejected the pipe-line proposal of Harold Ickes, designed to reduce the gasoline shortage. With grim irony Mr. Nelson said use of steel for the pipeline could be defended only if "you placed automobile riding ahead of tanks and warships."

However, the House Rivers and Harbors Committee gave its approval today to legislation to provide for a barge canal and petroleum pipeline across Florida, and for enlargement of the Gulf Coast inland waterway.

Possibility of later requisitioning of tires and automobiles to meet defense needs was broadly hinted at by officials, but not specifically approved. Mr. Newhall said 12,000 passenger cars might be needed to carry workers between Detroit and the huge new Ford bomber plant at Willow Run.

Nelson Highlights

Highlights from verbal comments of Mr. Nelson in connection with the official statement:

"Rubber is the most important single scarce commodity facing us today. Rubber comes first."

"Copper (used in some phases of rubber making) is of more value to this nation at the present time than gold."

"The armed forces could use every bit of the possible synthetic rubber production available or in sight in 1942 or 1943 to fight this war; if they had more it would mean the war would be won quicker and more lives would be saved."

Mr. Newhall put the matter in his own way:

"Any of you who have sons going into the tank corps, where they have already taken off the rubber treads and thereby diminished efficiency 10 to 20 per cent can decide for yourselves, do you want rubber for war or do you want joy-rides?"

It was with an air of grim determination that officials made public today their statement intended to end "confusion" and to make the public realize that "there is little real basis for optimism." In particular they declared that

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German People Held to Blame With Hitler for Nazi Crimes

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—In a statement reflecting a significant trend of official thinking, Raymond H. Geist, Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs of the Department of State, declared today that the American Government must hold the German people—not Hitler alone—responsible for Nazism and its crimes.

Mr. Geist delivered the stiffest declaration to come from a Government official appraising the causes of the war and the problems of the peace and submitted that no structure of security can be expected to stand by itself in the future until the mental fabric of Germany has itself changed.

The occasion chosen for this utterance—an utterance of far-reaching implications—was the meeting of the National Conference of Christians and Jews in Washington this afternoon at which Mr. Geist in a carefully prepared address gave important clues to the direction of American policy.

Germany's Great Offense

He declared that the German people's acceptance of Hitler and Hitlerism was a greater offense and a greater menace than the aggressions of the Nazi military machine.

"No indictment can rest heavier on a people than on the Germans of this generation who have failed to hold their place in the forward march of civilization," he said. "This apostasy—this total desertion of a great nation from faith, principles, and heritage is a graver event in the annals of the world than the threat of armies and engines of war.

"The causes of this defection are not to be found in the sequence of historical occurrences in Europe preceding the rise of Hitler's National-Socialist regime. No conceivable combination of hostile foreign powers could have driven the Germans to such frenzy as to wreck their national integrity, self-respect and destroy their humanity.

Mental Structure

Mr. Geist cited five main causes for what he described as the "mental structure of the German people":

1. The lack of spiritual content in all of German education.
2. The long supremacy of the state over private religion and private conscience which has kept the Christian church from exercising its full civilizing influence.
3. The preoccupation of the nation with the "chemistry of matter" and scientific labors.
4. A "lust for power" which

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

This Is No Time for Any Individual to Get Into Debt, Bankers Told

85 P.C. Women In Strike at New Bedford

Women predominated in a war industry strike of Massachusetts for the first time in the walkout at the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation plant at New Bedford, observers pointed out today.

Workers idle were estimated to total 1,500, including both men and women.

The company is the biggest manufacturer of electrical condensers in the country, making equipment for radios aboard airplanes, tanks, and ships, and also other electrical devices. It is engaged on big war contracts.

Spokesmen for the striking women said they had been averaging about $15.40 for a 40-hour week, and wanted $20.

The walkout was not authorized by the union, which is the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the American Federation of Labor.

While a number of men also quit, 85 per cent of the strikers were said to be women. They declared they sought the same pay as that given women at the home plant of the company, which is located at Plainfield, N. J. The New Bedford plant is a new branch.

Corporation officials said that pay ranged from $15.40 for beginners up to $20, and that the wages paid were the highest in the community for like or similar work.

Federal and State labor officials have urged the strikers to return. The War Labor Board notified them it could not take up their case, accordingto its policy of first requiring a strike to be called off, until the walkout was over.

Eastern Star Reception An All-State Affair

Officers and members of the Order of the Eastern Star, from all sections of Massachusetts, plan to attend the reception to be given by Highland Chapter 35, of West Somerville, at the Hotel Continental, Cambridge, tomorrow evening.

The reception is in honor of Harry G. Scampton, of Waltham, a Past Worthy Patron of that Chapter, who has just been elected Worthy Grand Patron — highest office that a man can hold in the organization in Massachusetts—and Mrs. Dorothy W. Dolloff, of Winchester, a Past Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter, who has been appointed Grand Ruth of the Grand Chapter.

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser, Worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Carrie A. Cushing, Grand Secretary, and other Grand Officers, both present and past, are to be in the reception line.

Mrs. Alice E. Allison, Worthy Matron of Highland Chapter, and C. Bertram Syer, Worthy Patron, plan a banquet, before the reception, followed by an entertainment and dance. Franklin G. Field, soloist, and George Wheeler, a member of Highland Chapter, are to entertain, with Harry Rogers at the piano.

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By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Bankers Convene

Problems confronting Massachusetts bankers during the war were discussed today at the Massachusetts Bankers Association one-day convention at Swampscott, Mass. Left to right: Laurence R. Connor, Incoming President of the Association, receiving his badge from Gwen De Fraitas of the Registration Desk. Extreme right: J. Forbes Campbell, Special Assistant to the Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C., principal speaker of the afternoon session.

Vote on World Federal Union Sought in 49 State Districts

A drive for a public opinion vote on the question of establishing a worldwide federal union is under way today in 49 of Massachusetts' 164 State Representative districts.

Extent of the campaign was revealed by Gordon D. Boynton, Boston lawyer and chairman of the petition drive sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee on Federal Union, Inc., after Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, ruled the question could legally be placed on the Massachusetts ballot.

To put the issue on the November ballot, the organization must obtain the certified signatures of at least 200 voters in each of the districts where they want the vote taken.

The specific question,approved by Attorney General Bushnell, is:

"Shall the Representative in the General Court from the - - - Representative District be instructed and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of Representatives of all free peoples, to frame a Federal constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government?"

While legislators do not generally consider themselves bound by public opinion votes, the poll would give an indication of the Bay State attitude on a world union attempt to establish a system whereby the world would live in peace.

Two years ago the voters in 20 of 40 Senatorial districts voted for a State lottery to finance liberalized old age benefits, but many Senators in the involved districts stood fast against the lottery proposal.

Whether a State-wide public opinion vote drive will be attempted will be determined through the success or failure of the present 49-district campaign, Mr. Boynton said.

He reported some reluctance on the part of voters to sign the petition but he expressed confidence in the success of the ballot campaign.

The Federal Union headquarters at 9 Park Street, Boston, reported that more than the required number of signatures have already been certified in the 10th and 13th Middlesex districts. The 10th district includes Boxboro, Hudson, Littleton, Maynard and Stow, while the 13th district is composed of Concord, Lincoln, Wayland and Weston.

Petitions are being circulated in Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex and Norfolk counties in eastern Massachusetts as well as in eight western Massachusetts Representative districts.

Sixty-two volunteers are now circulating the petitions.

Massachusetts Federal Union officials stated that Massachusetts was the only State in the nation where a public opinion vote could be taken on the world union proposal.

In other States other methods may be used to get the proposal before the State Legislatures. In Pennsylvania, they stated, a resolution, similar to that proposed in Massachusetts, was filed in the Legislature late last year but it was submitted so late in the session that no action was taken on it.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR SHOWERS WARM COOLER TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers with continued moderate temperatures tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

All New England States: Light showers with continued moderate temperatures tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:27 p. m.: height 8.3 feet.
Saturday, 5:41 a. m.: height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:35 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B. a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon, in Sharon High School Auditorium, at 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Earl McCloud, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the Church Edifice, 33 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, 8 p. m.

"Alice in Wonderland" will be presented by the Erskine Drama Department. Assisting the Erskine students in the male parts will be Harvard students with special dramatic ability. "Little Alice" will be played by Phyllis Bixler. To be presented in John Hancock Hall, St. James Place, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday

A Day at Longfellow's Wayside Inn among the rolling hills of Sudbury. The old grist mill, the little red schoolhouse where the poem, "Mary's Little Lamb" was written, beautiful Hagar's pond, the Wayside Inn and its surrounding coach houses rich in the lore of the 19th century, and other historic sites. All to be visited in a conducted tour under the the auspices of the Brookline Bird Club. Those interested will meet at Park Square, 9 a. m., and take the B. and W. bus, getting off at Henry Ford's Country Store. Cost of trip: $1.20.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Spanish Paintings," by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, will be the topic of discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Street fair, sponsored by the En Ka, will benefit Winchester charities. A Midway will be the center of attraction in this day-long, novelty-filled, street-fair. On the Winchester Town Hall grounds, from 11 a. m. through 12 midnight.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum by Hedda Ballon. Open free to the public at 2:48 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Opportunity Right to Pay Obligations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 22—This is no time for any individual to get into debt, but rather a "golden opportunity" to clean up outstanding obligations, J. Forbes Campbell, Special Assistant to the Board of Directors, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Washington, D. C., told 400 Massachusetts bankers at their annual convention at the New Ocean House here today.

It is the wise banker, he said, that will encourage rapid liquidation of his borrowers' obligations and will write rapid amortization provisions into what new loans he does make.

Mr. Campbell addressed the convention this afternoon after the morning session heard William Powers, Director, Customer Relations, American Bankers Association, say that banking institutions will be forced to employ more and more women to do the work usually done by men.

More Girls

"There will be girl messengers, clerks, and tellers," he said as the war calls our men into military service.

Asserting that it is essential today that credit be withheld from nonessential users Mr. Campbell pointed out that all available resources are likely to be needed for the war effort.

Touching upon the question as to whether or not the United States would return to the gold standard after the war, Mr. Campbell saw no need for this country to do so.

"With the United States and Russia holding about all the gold there is," he said, "the other countries to whom they look for trade would have no gold to pay for our or Russia's products."

Buried Gold

Mr. Campbell didn't, however, know what would become of the gold buried in Kentucky.

Paying tribute to the improved standard of bank operations and bank supervision, improved discount facilities, and structural changes, the Washington official said: "Our banking system today possesses a degree of flexibility and adaptability never before achieved. If our bankers and the public officials concerned with banking have the character and capacity for leadership which is needed in such a critical period as the present, the banking system will serve emergency needs adequately during the war and will be prepared to cope with the problem of post-war adjustment, no matter how difficult they may be."

"There are," he continued, "three elements in the banking situation in this early phase of the war that must be fully understood and weighed by anyone attempting to formulate a plan for postwar readjustment by financial institutions. These are," he added, "first, the over-all quality of bank assets today, second, the steady downward trend of bank capital positions, and, third, the probable impact of wartime changes on the banks. With a full realization of the complexity of the factors that bankers must weigh in their wartime decisions, we at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation believe that the banker who does weigh these factors to his best judgment will find the problems of postwar readjustment for his institution not too pressing."

Nieman Group Hears Address On Race Issue

Mark Ethridge, a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Practice Committee, asserted today that many of the nation's largest and most vital war industries were discriminating against Negroes and Jews by refusing to hire them, even when they were highly skilled workers.

Mr. Etheridge, who is General Managtr of the Louisville Courier-Journal, told a Nieman Foundation Institute on War Problems at Harvard University that the race issue constituted a highly important question in connection with the nation's war effort.

He said the rules of some labor unions were responsible for a wholesale discrimination against Negroes in war plants, and cited one instance in which direct presidential action was necessary to break down a union bar which had prevented the employment of a skilled Negro worker in a west coast shipyard.

"We know of one case," Mr. Ethridge said, "where several factories prevailed upon a technical school to train a large group of boys with the purpose of hiring them as skilled workers as soon as they graduated. In the group were nine Jews and one Negro.

"The Negro led the entire class, graduating with an average of 98 per cent. All nine of the men were among the first 15 in the class.

"When they graduated, however, not one of them was employed by the factorieis which promoted the school. The Negro was so brilliant that he now is instructor, turning out men for factories which would not employ him."

America faces "drastic measures" beyond those envisaged in President Roosevelt's anti-inflation message if $66,000,000,000 are to be raised to fight the war in 1943. Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, Harvard Professor of Economics, told the Institute yesterday.

Dr. Hansen, special economic adviser to the Federal Reserve Board, outlined these steps:

1. Much deeper taxation of incomes below the $3,000 level.
2. A retail sales tax, to last only during the war.
3. Compulsory savings.

The Harvard economics expert said that reduction of income tax exemptions from $3,000 to $1,000 for married persons and to $500 for single persons should be followed by a 12 per cent starting rate, but that even this would raise only an additional one billion dollars.

"Therefore, we will have to cut much deeper, and I believe that a retail sales tax, which I would be against in peacetime, would be wholly good for wartime so long as we arrange that it shall last only during the war."

"I think we'll have to go in for compulsory savings in a really big way," he added.

Dr. Hansen asserted that he believed the $66,000,000,000 estimated by the President as our needs was "considerably too low," but he declared the raising of a huge fund would not cause the standard of living to fall "anything like the figures seem to indicate."

Text of Official Statement On Axis Agents in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 22 (AP)—Following is the text of the statement issued by Francis H. Farnum, State Director of Civilian Defense in Maine:

German spies and agents are at work in Maine. Accurate information is in the possession of police and Army authorities to show that foreign agents have recently been landed on the coast of Maine. Others have come into the State over the Canadian border, or from other parts of the United States. They are here for no good purpose and they are in our midst now. They come to plot, to damage, to destroy.

There are two classes of spies: those that plot and plan; those that dynamite and burn. Even though these agents come from Germany, they will speak the English language freely and will be familiar with the customs of the State. They may have traveled here in other times as part of their training. It is not easy to tell friend from foe. The spy may be a man or woman. Several women, as well as men, are at work in the State in places known to the authorities. They are trying to obtain information about our shipping, about the number of ships that we have on the ways in the shipyards, they are trying to obtain information about the convoys, the nature of the cargo that is being transported, the number of ships and their destination. By methods in which they have been trained for years, they get this information into the hands of their home governments. These agents may be Japs or Italians, as well as Germans.

The spy is the plotter and planner, the informer, the tale bearer. We also have the active agents of destruction, the saboteurs, whose work it is to disorganize and disrupt. The spy passes the word along on the location of reservoirs, power plants, bridges or pumping stations and the saboteur goes to work with dynamite or otherwise puts out of commission the plant that supplies us with water or lights. It might be that the saboteur will try to dynamite or set fire to a ship that is ready to be launched.

Sometimes a special agent is sent to this country to perform some single task. He is the pinch hitter; or the hit and run worker. Once his assignment is completed he tries to make his way back to his native land or join other spies in this country.

It is entirely possible that the enemy may attempt to land parachutists or other air-borne troops in Maine. An attempt may even be made to organize armed bands of fifth columnists.

Maine is a hospitable state. The entire training of its citizens has been to treat the stranger with courtesy and cordiality. Welcome is written in large letters on all our door mats. Now for the "duration" we must reverse our thought processes so far as the stranger is concerned. When you see a stranger the silent question should be: Who are you? What is your business? What brings you here? You must learn to be honestly suspicious and guardedly curious of anyone whose loyalty is not above question.

Unfortunately there is no quick way to assay a person's loyalty. Even those who wave the flag the highest and shout hurrah the loudest do not always hold allegiance to country above price. Loyalty is as valuable as gold, but there is no quick, acid test to prove it. Furthermore, foreign accents do not always indicate disloyalty. Foreign names do not necessarily betoken a spy. Only general suggestion can be made to guide you. Watch! Think before you act. Act instantly if your suspicions cannot be fully satisfied.

Summer Tourists

In a month or so the State will be in the midst of its annual summer tourist season. Thousands of new faces will appear in stores, at the filling stations and summer resorts. To detect the genuine guest of the State from a foreign enemy will require quick thinking and accurate judgment. It will mean cultivating "doubt" instead of trust. However much it may go against the grain of our finer natures, self-protection demands that we spy on spies.

The State has its coast defense warning system and the aircraft warning system. The State has also arranged a warning service for the detection of spies and enemy agents. If your suspicions are aroused, it is your duty to report the circumstances to a State patrolman, a sheriff, or the nearest police headquarters. Don't wait. Give the tip to the police instantly. It only takes a minute to blow up a bridge or sink a ship. A spy at large in this country is as dangerous as an unexploded bomb. Be oversuspicious just as you would be overcautious in the handling of explosives. We are at war with the cleverest foes in the world. For a half century these foes have been nourished and steeled on the doctrines of lies, trickery and underhanded methods. To the spy or the agent of the Axis powers these methods are as legitimate as our doctrines of truth, honor, fairmindedness and tolerance.

The spy stands for all that would destroy our way of life. We should be quicker to stamp him out than we would the rattlesnake. Even a rattlesnake has the natural decency to warn before he strikes. The spy tries to strike without warning. It is your duty to discover him before he strikes.

Cape Cod Is 'On Its Toes' To Prevent Enemy Landings

Cape Cod is "on its toes" 24 hours a day in the knowledge that German agents could launch small rubber boats from submarines and land on the wilnding, barren inlets of the Cape shore, Maj. Samuel T. Stuart, executive secretary of the Region No. Civilian Defense Committee, disclosed today.

Cape Cod, designated as Region 7 by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, is now co-operating closely with the United States Army and the State Guard in the protection of its citizens from possible enemy action, he said when contacted at his Hyannis home.

Hundreds of State Guardsmen, for example, are ready at a moment's notice to go into action on orders from their company commanders, who would be immediately summoned to defense headquarters in the event of an alarm, Major Stuart declared.

At a conference tonight, between Cape Cod selectmen and the Region 7 staff, Lieut. Col. C. L. Stevenson, commander of District 5 of the Army's First Corps Area, will be present to integrate even more closely the Army-civilian defense co-operation, the executive secretary said. The Army's District 5 headquarters are in Providence, R. I., but the district includes Cape Cod.

"We realize that on a dark night it might be possible for a boat to sneak into one of our barren beaches and land a small company of men. But the shores are well watched. All the Indians in the Hyannis area, for example, have their eyes wide open."

He said that he had as yet no confirmation of a rumor that the State police had reported actual landings on the Cape in recent weeks

ARP on Alert

Massachusetts' 300,000 ARP workers are under standing orders to be on the alert for "paratroops, air-borne troops, or organized bands of fifth columnists," it was learned today.

Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the protection division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has, with the approval of J. W. Farley, executive director, officially warned committee workers that their alertness "may mean the difference between a successful invasion attempt and the effective elimination of the enemy by military action."

Questioned today on the specific protective steps taken in the Bay State against the possibility of spy landings, Committee officials pointed to General Needham's memorandum as evidence that Massachusetts will not be caught unawares.

Woolen Industry Grants Pay Increase to 30,000

Pay raises for more than 30,000 workers in the woolen industry in Lawrence, Mass., were announced today.

The worsted division of the Pacific Mills and officers of the Employees Association of the Mills announced jointly that wage increases would be given to their 6,000 workers.

Those earning less than 75 cents a nhour will get a boost of 7½ cents an hour and those earning 75 cents and more an hour will get 5 cents an hour raise.

The increase will be doubled in case of the night shift working from 10 p. m. to 8 a. m.

Similar increases were also announced by American Woolen and Arlington Mills and are awaiting union approval.

The raises are to take effect June 14, it is understood.

Wool officials pointed out that such increases are usually general throughout the industry and will probably affect thousands of other workers throughout the country.

Maritime Day Chief Speaker Admiral Land

Continued from Page 1

from homes and business places in response to the proclamation of Mayor Tobin in connection with the observance of Maritime Day. The port of Boston usually is the scene of an elaborate water pageant to observe Maritime Day, and it usually is held a few weeks later for the purpose of more favorable weather. Such plans were canceled this year because of the war, and Boston's share in the 10th annual observance centered on the dinner at the Hotel Statler tonight, under joint auspices of several waterfront and port groups.

Admiral Land, who is to be the speaker at tonight's banquet, will send out at 10:30 by shortwave a message to China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, which will be radiocast throughout China. He will be followed by Lord Leathers, speaking from London, and then by shipyard workers in England who will give their reactions to the expressions of Admiral Land and Lord Leathers. Concluding this portion of the radio program will be a radiocast from shipyard workers in America.

Proceedings Radiocast

Proceedings of the dinner are to be radiocast by the regular longwave radio, including the address of Admiral Land, on the subject, "War Problems of the Merchant Marine." Some radio stations are arranging special programs for this evening to feature Maritime Day.

In his official designation of today as Maritime Day, Governor Saltonstall said, "Men have come to the shipbuilding yards from every State. Men from every State have joined the crews of our merchant fleet, the Victory Fleet. They are serving their country as well as the men of the armed forces, and they are sharing the real dangers of war. They will be the unsung, unpraised heroes of this war."

Tonight's dinner, at which Roscoe H. Prior, President of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, is to act as toastmaster, is under auspices of the Propeller Club, the Maritime Association, the Foreign Commerce Club, the Port Authority, the Marine Society, and other port organizations. Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin are expected to speak briefly.

Ship Torpedoed Off N. E. Coast By Unseen Foe

Continued from Page 1

a 45 degree angle, and made his way above deck and to the lifeboat.

Youngest members of the crew were the two boys who had escaped from Norway. Unable to speak English they said through an interpreter that about 2,000 Norwegians were escaping the country every month. Although they made their escapes separately they met in London and shipped together on a freighter. They were reluctant to discuss their escape or experiences in Norway for fear that their parents in Norway might be injured by the Nazis if they were recognized.

Japan's Appetite For Conquest Is Held Insatiable

"Japan's appetite for conquest is insatiable," said Joseph E. Sharkey, journalist and Far Eastern authority, speaking recently at the annual May Dinner of the New England Woman's Press Association in Boston.

Mr. Sharkey, who was with the Associated Press until his retirement and who lived for years in Tokyo, characterized Japan as a Juggernaut, crushing weaker nations beneath its wheels and hypnotizing its own people into sacrificing themselves to its lust for power.

Asserting that the world must be looked upon as a single entity, Mr. Sharkey urged the formation of an International police force after the war, and declared that representatives of the people as well as of the governments would have a place on whatever world council was created.

Elsa Maxwell, humorist and party-giver, was another speaker at the dinner, as was also Mrs. Irving J. Brackett, wife of a Navy Lieutenant, who, with her husband had been stationed at Wheeler Field, Honolulu, for three years up to last December. She told of the surprise attack of Dec. 7 and of her evacuation with 700 other American women and 400 children, to San Francisco, and their plight when they arrived because they were refugees in their own country

Bunker Hill Monument Closed

Bunker Hill Monument one of Boston's treasured relics of the Revolutionary War, has been closed to the public until further notice, Capt. Thomas J. Kelleher of the Metropolitan District Commission has announced.

Action was taken April 11 but not disclosed until today, Captain Kelleher said, explaining that it was important to keep possible enemy agents away from high elevations from which they might gain dangerous information.

He pointed out that the Monument overlooks the Boston Navy Yard. Field glasses and cameras have been barred from the shaft for a year.

The Monument, dedicated in 1825, was finished and opened to the public in 1843.

A building containing items of historical interest, located next to the Monument, will remain open to visitors.

Lacasse Sentenced For Forest Fires

PUTNAM Conn., May 22 (APW)—Edward F. Lacasse, volunteer fireman blamed for forest fires which recently caused $3,000,000 damage in Rhode Island and Connecticut, was sentenced to 7 to 15 years in prison today on specific charges of firing three buildings.

Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis sentenced Lacasse after the railroad worker pleaded guilty to three counts of arson.

His counsel asked leniency, pleading that Lacasse was under the influence of liquor at the time of each of the three fires.

Rhode Island and Connecticut police, disclosing Lacasse's arrest on May 14, said he confessed setting a number of the woodland fires which early this month swept many square miles and caused several thousand volunteer firefighters to be called into action.

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Third of All Gas Cards In 'A' Category

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Leon Henderson, Price Administrator reported to President Roosevelt yesterday that price ceilings, "the most tremendous economic measure ever put into effect in this country," were imposed this week with a "minimum of disturbance." He also advised that approximately one-third of the gasoline ration cards issued were of the "A" type.

Both the gasoline and sugar rationing programs, Mr. Henderson told reporters as he left the White House, provided a gratifying picture of the willingness of the country to co-operate with the Government.

An "A" card entitles the holder to about three gallons of gasoline weekly until July 1. Reporting that about one-third of all motorists got this type, Mr. Henderson said this hit "almost on the nose" the advance calculations of the Office of Price Administration.

Numerous returns of unlimited X cards and B-3 cards for exchange for cards allowing smaller rations provided, he said, another "source of confidence in the public."

A lot of problems still remain to be worked out in connection with price ceilings, the Administrator said, but the retail trade has "gone along and posted and adjusted prices and the results today have been even better than I could have hoped for, considering that this was the most tremendous economic measure ever put into effect in this country."

He said that one thing that stood out was that the "small fellow in the hinterland," was taking it better than his "big city brother."

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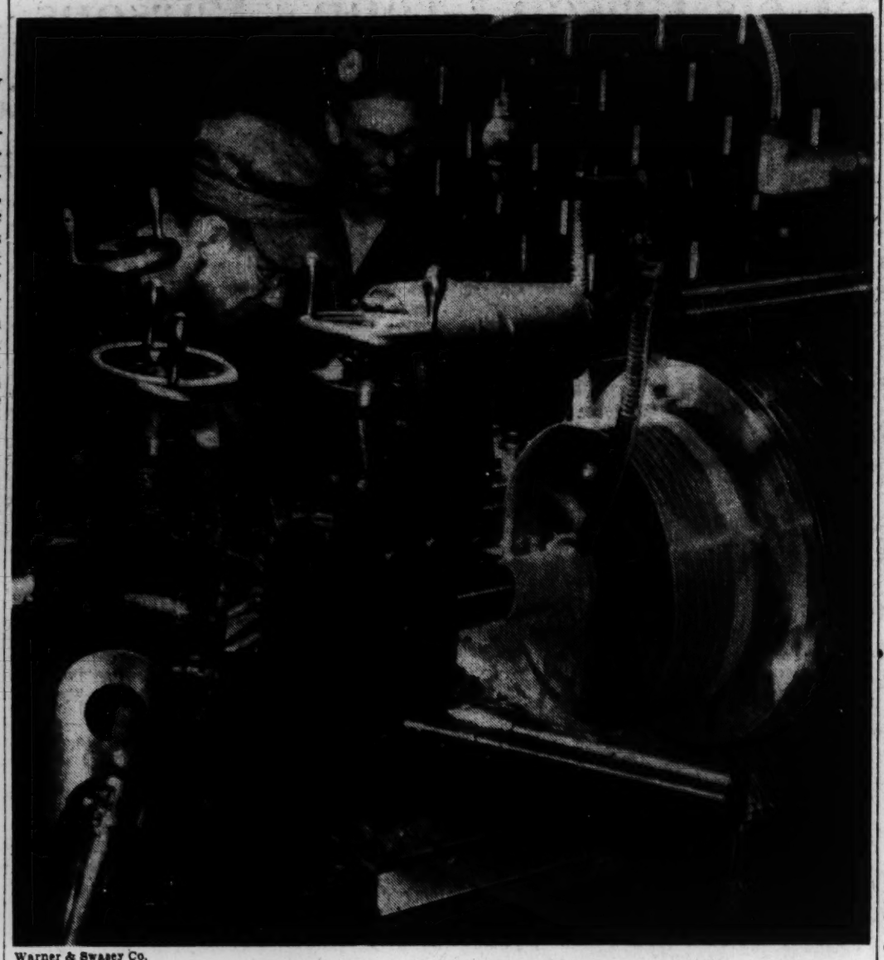
Machines Behind the War Effort



Warner & Swasey Co.

Machine Tools Speed Production

The turret lathes built by Warner & Swasey of Cleveland, Ohio, are among the most versatile of all machine tools. They are used in the production of mechanisms for ships, artillery, and aircraft.

Cleveland Holds Key Role in War Work

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, May 22—Stop production in this one city for a single week and you would seriously hamper America's entire war program on land, sea, and air. Other cities may produce more guns, planes, tanks, and ships, but it's not far wrong to say that the Cleveland area, because of its enormous production of small parts and sub-assemblies, is one of the few key points in this country's war effort.

A list of the objects now streaming from Cleveland plants is like the production list of American industry. When the breezes sweep in from Lake Erie they carry away the smoke from an almost endless number of small concerns, each working on comparatively small orders, but all of whose products must arrive in Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles on time or the War Department starts monopolizing the wires into this city to find out what's wrong.

This war is a war of metals, and this is an area where the metal trades predominate. In a partial list of Cleveland's industries we find 115 plants turning out airplane parts, 80 for machine-shop products, 46 for machine-tool accessories and precision tools, 45 for machinery, 40 for forge shops and foundries, and 24 for machine tools.

Battle of Production

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

Producer of Plane Parts

Speak of bombing planes and you think of Seattle, San Diego, and Baltimore, while a mention of pursuit ships recalls Buffalo and Long Island. But how many persons know that Cleveland is the country's largest producer of airplane parts. Stop these, and the other plane plants would be like farmers without rain—unable to produce.

Cleveland is also, with the exception of Cincinnati, the largest producer of vitally important machine tools in America, if not in the world.

In a program in which many companies are receiving contracts totaling hundreds of millions of dollars, it is significant that the bulk of war orders in this area range from $20,000 to $5,000,000 in value.

Due to its own steel industry and to its proximity to the other main industrial areas of the Great Lakes region, Cleveland has also received a portion of the larger orders. Of the more than 200 main recipients of government war orders, the more outstanding include the Diesel Engine Division of General Motors, the White Motor Company, an armor plate division of the Republic Steel, the machine tool companies of Warner & Swasey and National Acme.

Variety of Work

On top of these we find the Aluminum Company of America making aluminum castings for aircraft, Wellman Engineering making 500-ton gun carriages for coast artillery, and Cleveland Pneumatic Tool Company making landing gear for planes and shipbuilding equipment.

Although the most impressive shipbuilding stories are to be found in the ports of the East and West Coast, it would be a bad mistake to suppose that Cleveland is not a key point in the country's naval program. A case in point is General Motor's Diesel Engine division. This plant makes propulsion equipment for cruisers, destroyers, submarines, submarine chasers, mine sweepers, seaplane tenders, net tenders, submarine tenders, fleet tugs, harbor tugs, submarine rescue vessels, gasoline tankers and salvage vessels.

The first Government order was received by this company in June, 1940. Although it had been an active producer of Diesels for civilian use, the plant increased its output approximately 12 times within the first year. Today the production figure is roughly 18 times greater than it was in June, 1940.

Vital War Effort

The United States and a number of its Allies would be seriously handicapped in their war effort today if it weren't for an outstanding piece of equipment now being mass produced by the White Motor Company here. This is a half-trac, a war vehicle which seems able to go anywhere, do anything and stand up under a terrific amount of punishment.

It is a lightly armored and armed truck, which has regulation front wheels but which, in place of the rear wheels, a device not unlike the belt-track on a tank. With an extremely strong and durable motor, these half-tracs can travel 50 miles an hour, can climb a 60 per cent grade with a full load of men and equipment and can go through mud and wade streams two and one-half feet deep.

The company has already completed an order for several thousand of these five months ahead of schedule. More are now coming off the lines.

Affording a certain amount of protection to the troops they're carrying and able to negotiate seemingly impossible terrain, these half-tracs have already proved their worth in combat abroad. Before this war is over they are going to have carried many hundreds of thousands of Allied troops to combat.

With war orders still piling up, the number of workers in the Cleveland area is rising swiftly. As in most other major industrial centers, Cleveland employers are hiring thousands upon thousands of women and Negroes. It is expected that in many plants from 25 to 50 per cent of the workers will eventually be women.

Swift Events Solidifying Western Hemisphere Front

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Swift events today solidified still further the Western Hemisphere front against Nazi-Fascist-Japanese aggression. The Associated Press flashes details on these events:

In Mexico, demands for a declaration of war against the totalitarian alliance reached compelling proportions as Berlin refused even to receive a Mexican protest over sinking of the tanker Potrero del Llano. Two more Mexican ships are reported sunk.

"Zero Hour About to Strike in Mexican History" a headline shouted.

In Chile, the new Congress met and heard President Rios give assurances that Chilean territory would not be allowed to become a base for attack against other American countries.

In Argentina, Acting President Castillo set May 28 as the date for a delayed session of Congress. Opponents of his pro-Axis foreign policy are marshaling for a test of strength.

Brazilian Decree

In Brazil, President Vargas signed a decree for transfer of the rich Itabira iron mines from private to governmental ownership. This step, taken in conformity with an accord signed this month by Brazil, the United States, and Britain, is designed to aid the war effort by stimulating production of high-grade iron ore in the State of Minas Geraes.

President Avila Camacho of Mexico is reliably reported to be preparing a manifesto asking Congress to declare war. Even should this final break be avoided, Mexican feeling is rising, heated by unconfirmed reports of two more ship sinkings.

These widespread developments fill in a picture of steadily increasing continental solidarity under the pressure of attack.

Chile and Argentina, as well as Mexico and Brazil, have lost ships to a pack of submarines which respects no flag.

Impact of Sub Warfare

The impact of what unrestricted submarine warfare means, even to a nation that is neutral or merely in a status of broken diplomatic relations, was borne in on Mexico as a sad procession neared the capital. The 22 survivors of the Potrero del Llano, and the body of one among 14 killed, crossed the border from Texas at Nuevo Laredo.

In Mexico City, President Avila Camacho urgently summoned his Cabinet. Within the Cabinet and in Congress some difference of opinion is reported on the issue of declaring war.

Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, former President and now military commander on the Pacific Coast, flew to the capital saying he had come to "receive my orders" from the President. General Cardenas is prominently mentioned as supreme commander in event of war.

Negative Result

Berlin's refusal to consider Mexico's demand for "complete satisfaction" before last midnight was made known through Stockholm, since Sweden served as an intermediary. Similar protests were lodged with Rome and Tokyo, with the same negative result.

While Mexico anticipated less than full satisfaction, the brusque rejection of its note aroused opinion to a high pitch in military, governmental, and labor quarters.

The official Mexican Revolutionary Party has formally joined the Confederation of Mexican Workers and other organizations in sponsoring a rally against the Axis. This will be held Sunday, when the survivors of the Potrero del Llano reach Mexico City.

"Army Is Prepared"

Commanders of all military zones, with the exception of General Cardenas, were ordered to remain at their posts. Brig. Gen. Salvador Sanchez, Chief of Staff, announced tersely that "the Army is prepared."

Senators opposed to a war declaration were said to have the support of many business interests. Six of these Senators met yesterday.

Argentina's Congress faces three main issues when it meets, all loaded with political TNT. They are:

1. Charges of fraud in the recent elections. Despite the existing Government's efforts, the opposition won a slender majority in the Chamber of Deputies.
2. The state of siege under which political and press activity in restricted.
3. The Castillo foreign policy, nominally one of strict neutrality, but accused by the opposition of playing into the hands of the Axis.

Deputy Raúl Damonte Taborda, chairman of the Congressional committee investigating subversive activities, has already introduced a resolution for breaking relations with Germany et al.

'Delightful Guest'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt, commenting on the visit here of President Prado of Peru, expressed a hope that there would be more and more mutual knowledge among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

He said he thought this hope was shared not only in Peru but in other Latin American countries.

Of Dr. Prado's visit to the United States, the Chief Executive told a press conference he thought the Peruvian President was as happy to be here as we were to have him. Dr. Prado, he said, saw a good deal of the war work of the United States and was an extremely delightful guest.

With reference to increasing mutual knowledge, Mr. Roosevelt recalled that in the spring of 1939 he had made plans for a trip down the west coast of South America. World events interfered, he said, but he still hopes to make it some day.

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Bay State's One-Time Correction Head Gets Prison Group's Parsons Award

Woodward House in Waban Choice Sentinel of 256 Years

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like a sentinel out of the past standing guard over rich traditions that must be maintained against the hordes of modern home developers creeping steadily toward its sturdy doors, the Frederick Rand Woodward homestead on Fairlee Road, Waban, is quietly observing 256 years as the private residence of the Woodward family whose members were among the earliest settlers of near-by Watertown.

Not since the piratical days of Captain Kidd when this mellowed, elm-canopied home first came into the possession of a Woodward, have the hammers of local carpenters making inroads into the privacy of the old estate sounded so disturbingly close as they do today. In fact, new homes now flank the Woodward homestead on three sides as if intent on pushing it back upon the railroad tracks to the rear.

But there it holds, bulwarked by more than two and one-half centuries of grinding tests against the elements, and supremely confident (or so it seemed to us) of an inherent ability to keep all future home-site seekers at a respectful distance.

Official Preservation Likely

It is even said that movements are afoot to see to it that the Woodward homestead never falls victom to the wrecker, that when the family of the seventh generation of Woodwards to be born in this magnificent structure gets through with it, the house will pass permanently into the hands of those interested in the preservation of New England antiquities.

But the going has not been easy. From an original estate of more than 100 acres once reaching from what is now Woodward Street to the Charles River the grounds have been whittled down by new home developers, the railroad, and other factors, to only a few foliage-screened acres. Thus the trend of the times away from costly large estates to smaller, compact houses has been felt all along Woodward Street; but the old Woodward homestead ranks as one of the last remaining strongholds of early New England still retaining the flavor of a private family residence.

Not only that, but no other family than the Woodwards has lived here since 1681.

Meanwhile, the visitor stands on the old home's threshold with mingled awe and reverence at the sturdiness of its lines, the mellowed age of its planks and beams, at the panorama of American history found in the continuity of the family's furniture assembled piece by piece from generation to generation.

The original deed transferring the "Eben and Margaret Stone farm and framehouse" to John Woodward hangs on the living room wall. Scattered throughout the 17 rooms are the pieces of furniture actually used and still being used by the Woodwards for more than 250 years. There is the lunch basket the family took to church (the sessions were so long as to require a recess), the old fork and spoon and a piece of the original church carpeting.

The Family Horse Knew

On a piece of paper in the lunch box is the story of the Woodward's family mare who got to know the last hymn so well that when the music wafted out the church windows she would back out of the stall and pull around to the front door to receive the family when it came out.

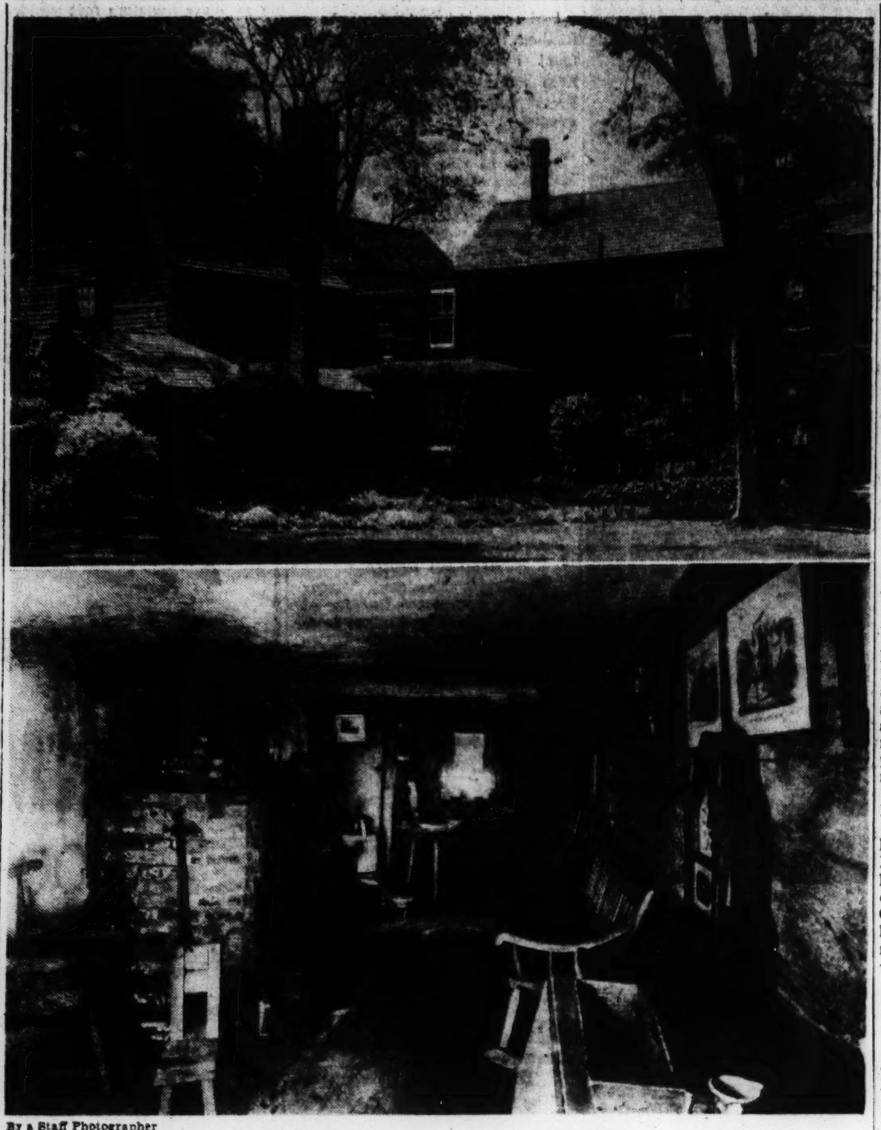
Just off the living room of the old house is the original kitchen, a marvelous example of the day when John Woodward moved in. The outside kitchen door still locks as it always did by turning the latch and taking the latch away instead of a key.

There are six outside doors to the house, three stairways to the second floor, four cellars, and a dozen fireplaces. Some of the chairs looked so old that we needed reassurance from the family before sitting down. Others dating back to the days when William Penn was building log cabins in Pennsylvania sat as solidly today as they did 250 years ago.

Other rooms were loaded with interesting pewter, andirons, rugs, newspapers old enough to contain the accounts of Lincoln's assassination, money produced by the Continental Congress following the Revolution and the southern Confederacy, and well-preserved schoolbooks displaying the sort of youthful thoroughness that later won public prominence for one generation after another of Woodwards.

The thick walls of the old house are filled with bricks and mortar, serving well to keep the structure as sound today as it was when the weaver, John Woodward, bought it from the Stones. John, by the way, was one of nine children of George Woodward, who came to this country from Ipswich, England, with his father, Richard, in 1634, just 14 years after the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth. The Watertown records which extend back as far as 1641 contain the names of 70 to 80 men living in Watertown, and Richard Woodward's name is among them.

Capt. John Woodward was one of a committee of five appointed to draft the town laws of Newton. His son, Ebenezer, became a drummer boy in the Revolution at the age of 17. Both Captain John, Ebenezer and Ebenezer's son, Elijah, were elected town selectmen and town treasurer in their periods. Elijah also became a representative in the Legislature.



By a Staff Photographer

Woodward Homestead Little Changed in Over Two Centuries

Top—The three-chimneyed homestead of Frederick Raud Woodward, built 1681, on Fairlee Road in Waban, Mass. Jutting from the long, low extension in the lower left is a chimney that has carried smoke from an original kitchen that looks today as it did long ago. Inside, furniture gathered through seven generations of Woodwards' decorates the quaint 17 rooms of the old house. Lower—View of the Woodward kitchen, authentic 17th century even to the foot warmer at the fireplace corner.

Exercises At Bates Are Telescoped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, May 22—Commencement ceremonies at Bates College, telescoped into a single week end, began here today under wartime pressure which has eliminated several of the traditional events.

The 76th annual Commencement, which will come to a climax Sunday, will not include the Dinner, the Hop, and the Concert.

Today's program began with the 25th anniversary celebration of the Bates Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. Tonight will see the first presentation of the Commencement play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with John Marsh, '43, of Portland in the title role.

The annual alumni costume parade will start festivities tomorrow morning and will be followed by a brief program in the Alumni Gymnasium. At noon there will be an all-alumni luncheon, an innovation this year.

The Senior Class will hold Class Day exercises at 2 p. m., and the President's reception to seniors and alumni will take place at 4:30 at his home. Both the Bates Key and the College Club will hold dinners Saturday evening, and a repeat performance of the Commencement play will be given. At 10:30 p. m. there will be a candlelight communion service.

Baccalaureate exercises will be held Sunday morning with the President, Clifton D. Gray, delivering the address, and the weekend events will close with the Commencement exercises to be held in the Chapel Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

Bates Sees Reform Problem Involving High Co-operation

If the prison of tomorrow is to become an agency for reformation the entire prison problem must be seen as a co-operative one and not as an isolated segment of the larger problem of social betterment, according to Sanford Bates, New York State Commissioner of Parole.

Mr. Bates, former Director of Federal Prisons and one-time Commissioner of Correction of Massachusetts, received the first Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award given by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts and presented at the annual dinner of the Association at the Hotel Vendome last night.

Competition Inexcusable

"There can be no excuse for competition between agencies in dealing with the most difficult problem of prison reform," Mr. Bates said. "Police, parole and probation officials, and penal administrators must sit down together and the artificial barriers of counties and States must be eliminated if the proper treatment of criminal offenders is to be realized."

"We are beginning to develop a purpose in prison organization," the well-known penologist asserted. "The time has passed when we think only of the time we put a man in prison and not when we let him out."

Declaring that considerable progress had been made in spreading an understanding of the prison problem, Mr. Bates said we have, however, the county jails still with us.

"The jails of Massachusetts are as the Taj Mahal to a sharecropper's cabin compared to some of the jails in this country," he said.

Discussing the treatment of criminals, the former Boston man said that the whole purpose of criminal law is one of protection. "To the extent that it protects the public is it justified. Undue severity in the treatment of prisoners, however, is no more protection than maudlin sentimentality."

New Architecture Needed

A new kind of architecture should be developed for the prison of the future, Mr. Bates stated.

"We have built our prisons so solidly and so permanently that it would take an explosion to get rid of them," he said. "The prison of the future will not be built with the idea only of punishment and degradation."

The penologist advocated more use of prison camps where prisoners can be taught self-reliance and trustworthiness.

"No man was ever made better by steel," he declared.

Other things to be considered for the prison of the future, he said, were: personnel made up of men and women of capacity; further use of classification or the individual treatment of inmates; a more intelligent interpretation of the word discipline which is not synonymous with punishment; education of prisoners not as children but as social individuals; enlightened social work that keeps in the prisoner's thoughts his responsibility to his family and to society; continued and more general use of parole.

Harvard to Start Informal Study Groups

Under wartime pressure on its liberal arts tradiiton, Harvard College has voted to experiment with informal dormitory discussion groups as a substitue for a half-year of traditional classroom study.

Dean A. Charles Hanford announced today that faculty tutors in each of the riverside Houses will receive small groups of students in their rooms for "conference study" of great literature, and that half-course credit toward a Harvard degree may be given to the students for this work.

The Dean explained that the innovation was made necessary by the drain which important wartime subjects—such as mathematics and physics—are making on the humanities and the arts, subjects which in peacetime are the stock in trade of a liberal arts college.

"In preparing its young men primarily for war service of the nation, the college must at the same time make every effort to furnish to young men the fullest possible background of a liberal tradition on which the ideas and civilization for which we are at war are based," Dean Hanford said.

Study and reading of "selected groups of important authors" will be promoted among the students, it is expected, by making the "classroom" and the "lectures" as clubby and informal as possible. "Classes" will be held in the overstuffed luxury of tutors' rooms, and "lectures" will consist of give-and-take discussion.

Comment in Harvard Yard today indicated that the new conference groups would doubtless range between the two academic extremes of a "snap" course and a difficult seminar—with the degree of work required of students for their half-course credit depending mostly upon the tutor.

Dudley Hall, the commuters' daytime center, has been made eligible to hold conferences.

Harvard's only precedent for today's newest academic departure is the American History and Civilization Plan, which consisted of dinner-table discussion groups and volunteer reading on the side. No credit was given for such outside-the-classroom study. The plan was tried two years and then abandoned, except as it applied to freshmen.

Informal tutoring in House rooms has been a part of Harvard education for a number of years, but the students taking part have been in small groups of two or three, as a rule, and sometimes "tutorial" has been individual.

The conference study program was outlined by a committee of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Dean Hanford said, and will go into operation as soon as final arrangements for faculty administrators can be made in each of the Houses.

M. I. T. Courses

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has announced a summer course for women in four war industry production fields: recordkeeping, technical sketch making, production control, and work simplification.

M. I. T. said the course was offered because of the rapidly expanding engineering opportunities for women in war industry. The course will begin June 8 and last seven weeks. It will be open to women 20 to 30 years of age who have had at least two years of collegiate work, with preparation in natural sciences preferred.

B. U. Deans Named

Boston University announced yesterday the appointment of new deans of the School of Law and the School of Education.

Dr. Elwood H. Hettrick, who graduated from the Law School in 1938, was made the School's new dean to succeed Dr. Melvin M. Johnson, who was retired. Dr. Donald D. Durrell, professor of Education, will take over Deanship of the School of Education to supplant the retiring Dr. Jesse B. Davis.

Year Added to Radcliffe Physical Education 'Must'

Because of the important part that women must play in the war effort, the need to develop physical fitness at college age has prompted the extension of the physical education requirement at Radcliffe College from one year to two. The announcement was made by Dean Katharine E. McBride at the annual Athletic Association banquet at the college.

Hold-Up Asked of Bath Works Union Shop Plan

Withholding of the putting into effect of a union shop by the independent union at the Bath Iron Works Corporation of Bath, Maine, was asked today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board.

The independent's union closed shop would force members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations or of the American Federation of Labor to join the independent within 30 days or else lose their jobs.

Both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. have frequently obtained such contracts but not often have they had one turned against them.

Last night the local union, the Independent Brotherhood of Shipyard Workers, signed an agreement with the company making the union shop effective June 4. This provision was interpreted by officials of the independent union and of the company as meaning that "within 30 days virtually all employees of the yard will become members of the union or will be dropped from the pay roll."

At present the independent has sole collective bargaining powers at the yard, which it acquired by winning a Labor Board election last June.

However, the shipbuilding union of the C. I. O. has just petitioned for a new election, and the Labor Board will hold a conference at Bath a week from today to determine whether a new election should be held.

Dr. Myers said that recently the C. I. O. union had won an election and obtained an agreement calling for a union shop and the check-off system of dues paying at the Todd-Bath Iron Works of South Portland, Maine. This yard is run by the same management as the Bath Iron Works.

Because of the C. I. O. petition for a new election at Bath, Dr. Myers said he felt the union shop requirement should be withheld until his office had disposed of the question of representation rights. Any discharges under the terms of the agreement signed yesterday, prior to the determination of the C. I. O. claim, he said, might be held to be discriminatory.

Vermont Granite Strike Ends

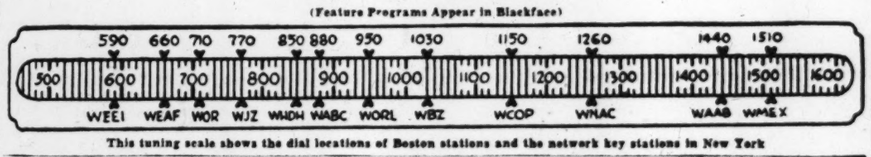
The big granite strike in Vermont was ended yesterday when the men returned to work with a raise of 50 cents a day, Laurence S. Foley, President of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, reported today.

Terms of settlement of the strike, which ran about three weeks, were worked out by Gov. William H. Wills, and accepted by both sides, added Mr. Foley, whose headquarters are at Quincy, Mass. The men had been getting $9 a day, and will now receive $9.50.

"The strike involved 1,200 workers in 83 granite establishments," Mr. Foley said. "The industry is the biggest in Vermont."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	'Prescott Presents"	'Against the Storm" ..	'Telegraphic Reports	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	H. Marble, news	'Prescott Presents'	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baseball Game	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Telegraphic Reports	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	Novachord: talk	Southernaires: quartet .	'Right to Happiness" .	Baseball Game	recordings .....
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs	'Backstage Wife"	Telegraphic Reports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	"Exploring Space" ..	Studio talk	'Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Baseball Game	recordings .....
4:30	"Swing Time"	Studio talk	'Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Telegraphic Reports	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; news	'Young Widder Brown"	Baseball Game	recordings .....
5:00	"Musical Camera" ..	Jack Dalton, songs	'When a Girl Marries'	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	'Portia Faces Life" ..	Dramatic sketch	recordings .....
5:30	Songs; Orchestra	"Superman"; sketch ..	'Musical Roundup' ..	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	The Dramas Shop .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines ..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports comment; Music.	'Capt. Midnight' drama	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	'Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier ....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music .	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news ..	'Musical Rendezvous" .	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	'Ontario Show"; Patsy	Fred Waring's Orchestra	News Commentator	March to Victory .....
7:15	Oliz Coelho, songs ..	Kelly; comedy; orch. ..	News of the World	'The Johnson Family" ..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	Na'l Maritime Day;	Grand Central Station .	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	'Melodie Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45	Rear Admiral Land ..	Grand Central Station .	Baritone and organ	'Melodie Moods"	Treasury Parade .....
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	"Your War"; drama ...	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Swing Up the News" ..	Jose Domingues' Orch.
8:15	Paul Muni; Tom-	"Your War"; drama ...	Graham; orchestra	"What Price Victory?"	"Price Control"; records
8:30	my Riggs; Olyn	Meet Your Navy; orches-	"Information Please!";	"Hail to the Merchant	The Lyric Theater .....
8:45	Landick; E. Davis ..	tra; songs; choir	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	Marine"; Drama	The Lyric Theater .....
9:00	"Playhouse"; Ray	News dramatization	'Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, News...	"Pages From the Classical
9:15	Block's Orchestra ..	News dramatization	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service .	Album" .....
9:30	Mat Nighter; dram.	Attuck's Chorus	Party; Louise Massey;	'Double or Nothing";	"Classical Album" .....
9:45	sketch; G. Simms ..	'Four Polka Dots' songs	Singing Westerners; or.	quiz, with guests	"Classical Album" .....
10:00	'How'm I Doin'?";	"Party Line" program ..	'People Are Funny" ..	Network sports	News reports .....
10:15	Bob Hawk's Quiz ..	Admiral Howard Vickery	quiz show; guests	Network sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"A World at War" ..	Treasury Star Parade ..	'The Night of May 22"	Network sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	variety program	Network sports	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra .	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Harry James' Orchestra.
11:30	Music; Master	Music You Want	Reflections in Rhythm;	'Tropical Serenade" ..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Works of Music	Music You Want	orchestra; vocalists	Serenade; Military Ball	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"Howdy Neighbor",	"Musical Clock"; News .	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; music; news.	Revelle Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	News reports	'Good Morning" music	Organ Recital	.....
8:00	News of the World.	World News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music ..	News reports .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30	Carl Moore Variety	News; "Morning Toast,"	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program .....
8:45	Show; News	with Fred and Posey..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Harry Owen's Orch. ....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue .	News; Household talk ..	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30	Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale .	Merry-Go-Round: Talk .	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
9:45	590 Presents	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	Report on N. E. Defense	"Kiddie Kapers" .....
10:00	"March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"The Aldrich Family";	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio program .....
10:15	play; music; games	News; Music	comedy serial	show with Bob Emery .	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Salute So. America.	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott and Orch.	Baritone and organ	Shopping News .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	Nutrition talk	Shopping News .....
11:00	News; "Sweet and	"Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	The WCAE Airliners	"Cartoon Caravan" ....
11:15	Lowdown"	"Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital .....
11:30	"Morning Pick-Up".	Little Blue Playhouse:	America the Free: Victor Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band.....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	Gardener's talk	"World War Ace"		U. S. Army Band.....	News reports .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	News; "Music at Noon".	"Musical Roundup"	Salute to South America	Sports program .....
12:15	Jim Amecho	Music by Black	Sport preview	Defense, farm talks	"Town Crier"; talk ....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Tika Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys ..
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch. ..	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	"Editor Views the News'
1:00	News Service	Vincent Lopes' Orchestra	News Service	Musical Album	"Musical Mailbox"; with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Vincent Lopes' Orchestra	George and Dixie, songs	Coast Guard on Guard ..	Vivienne Cameron ....
1:30	This Is Our Fight:	Contrasts in Melody ...	All Out for Victory ...	Army-Navy Relief base-	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45	dramatisation	News Service	Kaleidoscope	ball game	Short Story Editor ....
2:00	News; "Of Men and	"Fantasy in Melody" ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	Army-Navy Relief base-	Victory Program .....
2:15	Books"; interview.	Clark Dennis; orchestra	U. S. Marine Band.....	ball game	Victory Program .....
2:30	N. E. Wild Life	News; E. Gary, songs	Network speakers	Army-Navy Relief base-	Nancy Mace, soprano...
2:45	Brush Creek Follies .	"Here's to You"	"Matinee in Rhythm" ..	ball game	News reports .....
3:00	Buffalo Serenade ..	Royal Canadian Air	"Music for Listening".	20th Century Serenade..	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	Buffalo Serenade ..	Force Band	"Air Youth for Victory"	Baseball Interviews	recordings .....
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit	News; Phil Bovero's Or.	Campus Capers: variety.	Baseball game	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit	Phil Bovero's Orchestra	Campus Capers; News ..	Baseball game	recordings .....
4:00	Young Americans in	Club Matinee: variety...	"Down Mexico Way"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	the Making	Club Matinee: variety...	"Down Mexico Way"	baseball game	recordings .....
4:30	News; United We	Sports program	"Your Number Please";	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Stand	Sports program; News ..	orchestra; soloist	baseball game	recordings .....
5:00	Budapest String	Charlie Spivak's Orch..	Dramatic sketch	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Quartet Recital	Charlie Spivak's Orch..	Dramatic Sketch	baseball game	recordings .....
5:30	Budapest String	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Sports; Musical Roundup.	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:45	Quartet Recital	Erskine Hawkins's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glenn Miller's Orchestra	News reports .....
6:00	News comments ...	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Baseball Scores; Music .
6:15	Songs; music	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Town Crier" .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Sports Digest; Defense..	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatisation	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports reports .....
7:00	'People's Platform";	Allen Roth's Orchestra .	Network program	Chavez and His Orch....	"March to Victory".....
7:15	Informal Forum ...	Allen Roth's Orchestra .	Network program	Chavez and His Orch....	News reports .....
7:30	"Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	'Confidentially Yours" .	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Joe Neville's Orchestra..
7:45	ica"; recording	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Able's Irish Rose";	Visit to American Eagle	Jose Domingues' Orch...
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	mystery drama	comedy sketch	Club, London	"Lest We Forget" .....
8:30	"Hobby Lobby"; D.	Provincial Festival of	'Truth or Consequences';	"California Melodies" ..	Talk; Recordings .....
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News .	School Music: Montreal	quiz program	"California Melodies" ..	Treasury Dept.; Music .
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Leighton Noble's Orch..	National Barn Dance:	"America Loves a Mel-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	ody"; Marion Claire;	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ...	Frontline Headlines ...	Hotshots; Oren Welty's	Attilio Mazziore; or-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	chestra; talk	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music..	Bob Ripley's "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Five Star News .....
10:15	Olga Coelho, Songs.	or Not"	'Labor for Victory"; talks	America Preferred: Jan	Jose Dominguez Orch. ..
10:30	Public Affairs	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steel's Studio Club.	Kiepura, tenor	Jimmie Lunceford's Or..
10:45	News; Sports	Stag Party; variety show	Ted Steel's Studio Club.	News Service	Shep Fields' Orchestra .
11:00	C. Thornhill's Orch.	News; Music	News Service	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra..
11:15	Weather; Leighton	Leo Reisman's Orch....	Local news; Music	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...
11:30	Noble's Or.; Ray-	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Del Casino's Orchestra..	Day's End; music .....
11:45	mond Scott's Orch.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Brescia's Orchestra ...	Del Casino's Orchestra..	Day's End; News .....

Today on Short Waves

London—8:30 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg, 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Wings Abroad." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m. "The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time.) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." (Pacific War Time.) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Radio-Theater. TGWA, 9.62 meg., 31 m.

London—10:55 p. m.—Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—Southernaires; quartet.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Salon Serenade.
4:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:45 p. m.—Tenor and Organ.
5:00 p. m.—News; Moods for Moderns.
5:30 p. m.—String Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yee, organist.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
8:45 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Mutual Goes Calling.
3:30 p. m.—Ray Herbeck's Orch.
3:45 p. m.—The Song Shop.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:15 p. m.—Sports Comments.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, News.
8:15 p. m.—Kaleidoscope.
8:30 p. m.—"Hail to the Merchant Marine"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—20th Century Serenade
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:30 p. m.—Curtain Calls.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Enric Madriguera's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Tropical Serenade."

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'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 23
12:45 WMEJ 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.79mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, May 24

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Harvard Professor's Play Deals With Nazi Problem

Sheldon Glueck of Harvard, who is distinguished as a criminologist, made his appearance as a playwright last evening at the Peabody Playhouse. The first two acts of his drama, "Address: Hamburg," which was presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston, offers a picture of the internal divisions within Germany as they might have been represented within one family in 1932 and 1941. The third and final act, set in the spring of 1944 after the defeat of the Nazis, develops the theme of crime and its expiation through punishment.

So far as its ideas are concerned, the last act is the most interesting of the three. But dramatically it does not seem so much to conclude the present play as to broach a new subject which might better have been handled in a separate drama. To add to the difficulty, in the concluding act the players were uncertain of their lines and required frequent prompting.

The acting went better in the earlier portions of the play. Although the dialogue there tends to set forth opposing ideas rather then to develop a plot there is a sense of dramatic clash and Mr. Glueck has provided tense situations to conclude each of the acts.

Within a prosperous family in Hamburg he has managed to assemble varied shades of German opinion. The father is the placating type of businessman, who wishes to stand well with all sides and is fearful of becoming involved in trouble. The mother is an idealistic liberal with a stern sense of duty. The son has been caught by the Nazi doctrines and turns against his family to follow the Führer. The daughter marries a Jewish friend of the family. There is a faithful maid who remains steadfast through all of the adversities which develop, and a manservant who advances rapidly in the Nazi ranks.

As the play progresses, there is expressed within this family group the cruelties, the race persecution, and strife which the Nazi regime has brought in Germany. The drama reaches its climax when murder is committed within the domestic circle to prevent the son from informing on his own family.

—E. F. M.

'The Second Hurricane'

Learning by doing met capital illustration last night on the stage of Jordan Hall, where young folks, under the auspices of the Institute of Modern Art, acted and sang Aaron Copland's "The Second Hurricane," with Leonard Bernstein as their director.

The principals consisted of 10 high school students, and the choruses comprised a group of grammar school pupils, another of high school young men and young women, and a third of sopranos, altos, tenors, and bases from the New England Conservatory of Music. An orchestra, forming a complete, though small, ensemble, was recruited from the Conservatory's instrumental classes.

Not that there is anything novel in schoolboys and schoolgirls going on the public platform with a piece of music requiring first-rate skill for its execution. It used to be a quite regular springtime event for the public schools of certain localities about Boston to present a cantata or even an oratorio quite after the fashion of a regular singing society.

But a factor has come in of late that enables the young folks to do something else than give an imitation of the performance of adults. A type of composer has appeared that writes music for youth as youth, and Mr. Copland (in attendance last evening) is one of the sort. Moreover, school music publishers have fostered the idea of youth music and have made their necessary contribution to the educational change.

Now to suppose that anything earth-shaking is to result from this, and to imagine that Mr. Copland's Play Opera, as the subtitle reads, is as thrilling as works seen and heard in the theater would be clean beyond all reasonable expectation. The pupils and students are learning by doing; and certainly they are learning what is worth knowing and they are doing what happens by no means to be easy, yet what lies appropriately within their powers and what commands their honest enthusiasm.

"The Second Hurricane," libretto by Edwin Denby, as a study in educational method goes into the record as an unquestionable success.

W. P. T.

Henderson Interview On the Air

Kate Smith is to present Paul Muni, stage and screen star, in an original war drama tonight, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m. And as a special musical feature Miss Smith will offer a medley of George M. Cohan's song hits.

Lieut. Theodore J. Boselli, an officer of the Ferrying Command, and a special message from President Manuel Prado of Peru, are features of the weekly news dramatization, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, is to be interviewed by Ted Granik on his "What Price Victory?" program, MBS-WAAB, 8:15 p. m.

Saturday

Budapest String Quartet to play Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht," with Benar Heifetz, cellist, and Milton Katims, violist, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. The program opens with Mozart's Quartet in G major (K.387).

Izler Solomon, conducting the Summer Symphony Concert, has chosen for his third and last guest appearance a Russian program, Glinka's "Russian and Ludmilla" Overture, Arensky's "Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky," and the Symphony No. 4 of Tikhon Khrennikoff. Blue, except WBZ, 9 p. m.

Jan Kiepura to sing his arrangement of Chopin's "Raindrop" Prelude, entitled "Prayer for Poland," Wieniawski's "Polish Dance," also "La Donne e Mobile" from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and "M'Appari" from Flotow's "Martha," in "America Preferred," MBS-WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Gilbert Seldes, Stuart Chase and Ernest Angell will be guests on Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform" for an informal discussion of priorities and rationing, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Paramount and Fenway

The new double bill at the Paramount and Fenway theaters consists of a comic musical, "True to the Army," with Judy Canova, and "On the Sunny Side," starring Roddy McDowell.

"True to the Army" is a farcical item marked by the comedy of Miss Canova and Jerry Colonna, the singing of Allan Jones, and the tap dancing of Ann Miller. Miss Colonna plays a tight-rope walker who hides from gangsters in an Army camp in which Mr. Colonna is a pigeon trainer, Mr. Jones a Broadway draftee producing a camp show, and Miss Miller the colonel's daughter.

The final sequences show the gangsters trying to shoot Miss Canova from all over the theater—this in the presence of most of the police force and much of the Army. It's extraordinary how so much attempted murder can go on under so many noses. In the end Miss Canova—also a sharpshooter—wings the gangsters from the stage.

"On the Sunny Side" is a pleasantly sentimental account of an English boy's sojourn in an American home. Roddy McDowell is, of course, the English boy, and the picture studies the minor differences in speech and manners between English and Americans, and their fundamental affinity.

High lights are an international broadcast in which English children talk to their parents at home, and an epic fight in which Roddy and his American friend (Freddie Mercer) defeat the town bully (Stanley Clements) and a henchman. Jane Darwell is featured as a maid, and Katherine Alexander and Don Douglas play the parents of the American boy.

Results of Two Years' Work

By a Staff Photographer

Scale Model of Historic 'Old Ironsides'

Edmands P. Lingham, Jr., and his mother of Newton Highlands, Mass., with the scale model of "Old Ironsides" completed by the young high school junior after two years of exacting work. The young shipbuilder, grandson of William H. Brewer, master shipbuilder of Rockland, Maine, has made several models of old sailing ships. His interest in the frigate Constitution stems from the time when, as a little boy, he served as a page at the time the historic vessel was recommissioned at the Boston Navy Yard. One of his proudest possessions is an old chest of shipbuilding tools, formerly his grandfather's, on which he sits as he makes his model ships.

Reception at Lowell to Honor Grand Matron of the Eastern Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., May 22—Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, a Past Worthy Matron of Puritan Chapter, No. 54, Order of the Eastern Star, of Lowell, will be honored at a reception in the Lowell Masonic Temple tonight on her recent election to Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, highest office in that Fraternity in Massachusetts.

Officers and members of the Order are expected from all sections of the State, with a banquet starting the festivities, and an entertainment following the reception.

Harry G. Scampton of Waltham, newly elected Worthy Grand Patron, and many other Grand Officers are to participate in the reception, which is also in honor of Mrs. Eleanor S. Perkins of Lowell, a Past Worthy Matron of Puritan Chapter, who has been appointed Deputy Grand Matron, and Robert L. Roy of Lowell, a Past Worthy Patron of Puritan Chapter, who has been named Grand Sentinel of the Grand Chapter.

Tomorrow morning Mrs. Fraser will conduct the "Deputy's School" at the Lowell Masonic Temple.

Rhode Island's Traffic Cut Impressive on 'Gas' Rationing

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 22—Rhode Island's first week under gasoline rationing produced an immediate reduction in highway traffic, a considerable uproar over the distribution of X cards, and grave problems for a wide variety of enterprises which depend largely upon motorists for their business.

Bus drivers were among the first to detect the reduced number of private vehicles on the highways. In several instances, notably on the run between Woonsocket and Providence, the drivers reported they were able to complete the runs in faster time than usual, because there were fewer vehicles on the road.

The most impressive visual evidence of the reduction, however, appeared over the last week-end when the customary Sunday afternoon traffic jams at congested intersections were not apparent. In many sections of the State the ever-growing army of bicyclists discovered they had the roads virtually to themselves.

The effect of the rationing was noticed, too, by the various transportation companies. Many motorists, business or pleasure bent, used busses instead of their own automobiles. Two additional busses were required to carry the crowds to the dog track at Taunton from the bus terminal in Providence.

Distribution of the gasoline rationing cards stirred up a hurricane of protests and complaints. In Cranston the chairman of the rationing board, Maynard Kniskern, estimated that 75 per cent of those who had obtained the X cards were not entitled to them. The rationing board in Coventry estimated at least 20 per cent of the X cards issued in that community were granted improperly.

As a result of reports that motorists who held B-3 or X cards would be investigated, and they might not be able to obtain any card at all if the investigations proved they had obtained the cards under false pretenses, hundreds of cards were returned to the various rationing boards voluntarily. More than 200 cards were returned in Cranston alone.

After many of the earlier mistakes had been corrected, the State Rationing Board tabulated the results and reported for the State as a whole 34 per cent of the motorists had taken out A cards and only 6 per cent had qualified for the X classification. Most popular classification was B-3, which numbered 35 per cent of the total.

Operators at summer resorts, who depend to a large extent on the motor traffic, accepted the rationing as a gloomy forecast of the poorest summer season in years.

There are some exceptions. Those resorts which are served by trains and bus lines, for example, are waiting to see what the result will be. A few of the hotel and restaurant owners see the possibility that trade may be shifted away from areas depending exclusively on automobile travel to other areas which are served by bus or train.

The over-all outlook is bleak, however, because most of the scores of summer communities in this State are difficult to reach by public transport lines.

Soldier Send-Offs

A program pushed by several civic organizations in Providence to give a rousing farewell celebration to the boys leaving for Army service has blossomed into a daily afternoon show in the downtown section which attracts hundreds of spectators.

For months the draftees and enlistees were sent away in daily groups with hardly a handful of spectators to cheer them on. They were piled into busses in front of the recruiting headquarters and whisked away without fanfare.

Under the new program, arrangements are made for a high school band to be on hand each afternoon when the busses are ready to leave. The new soldiers, still in civilian garb, march around the block in a parade led by the band and hundreds of persons cheer for them as they get in the busses and are driven off.

Various high school bands from the schools in Providence, East Providence and Cranston have arranged to take turns sending the boys away. Other groups have cooperated to purchase ice cream and candy for the departing soldiers. The result is a rousing farewell each afternoon. Traffic is tied up sometimes for nearly a half hour, but the police and the sponsoring organizations consider that a cheap price to pay for the civic pride and patriotism stirred up by the daily show.

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Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:10. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"Address: Hamburg," by Sheldon Glueck. Presented by the Tributary Theater of Boston. 8:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Benefit for the American Theater Wing War Relief Fund. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

"Jack Tar" March ..... Sousa
Overture to "Light Cavalry" ..... Suppé
"Tanglewood Pool" ..... Chase
Suite from "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Waltz, "Friar Rose," from "The Sleeping Beauty" ..... Tchaikovsky
Song, "To the Evening Star," from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"Capriccio Espagnol" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
"The Cat and the Fiddle," Selection ..... Kern
Jazz Pizzicato ..... Anderson
"Knightsbridge" (March) from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 3, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements and Katharine Alexander. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Fine Arts—Chaplain's "Cavalcade of Laughs," 9, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate," 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Fantasia," 10:20 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:35, 8:05, 10:35. "All American Co-ed," Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs and Frances Langford. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:15, 9:45.

Kenmore—"The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Majestic—"Guerrilla Brigade." 12:58, 2:50, 4:43, 6:34, 8:26, 10:18.

Metropolitan—"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9.

Modern—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:05, 9:40. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 5:55, 8:30.

Orpheum—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:25. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:55.

Paramount—"True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowell, Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

RKO-Boston—"Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:35, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:30, 9:20.

Scollay—"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:10, 9:50. "Prisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

South Station Theater—"March of Time"—India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia—Turkey," "Golf Pointers," "California Junior Symphony," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:35, 4:55, 8:30.

Telepix—"March of Time's—India in Crisis," "Thaw Expedition in Turkey," "California Junior Symphony," "Jimmy Thomson on Golf," Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous from 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:30.

Uptown—"The Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Anne Shirley. 1:40, 4:45, 8:20. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Playmates," Kay Kayser and John Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2. Evenings 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 3:25, 9:35. "What's Cookin'?" with the Andrews Sisters. 3, 8:10.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Russian Front," Walter Huston. 2, 4:55, 8:05. "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 3:30, 6:45.
Brookline Village: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:30, 6:45, 9:40. "Pacific Blackout," Preston Foster. 1:50, 5:10, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 8.
Harvard: "To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 3 and 8.
University: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller. 2:30, 5:45, 9:10. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee, Robert Paigne. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. "Klondike Fury," Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. "Dangerous Game," Richard Arlen. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Codman: "Gentleman at Heart," Miriam Hopkins and Brian Donlevy. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.
Strand: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:54, 7:54. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:33, 9:33.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Woman of the Year." Katharine Hepburn. 3:08, 8:04. "North to the Klondike." 2:06, 7:10.
Park: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and V. Zorina. "Wolf Man," Claude Rains. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Young America," Jane Withers and William Tracy. 1:54, 8:09. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 3:10, 9:25.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. "Tough as They Come." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:30, 8:15. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40, 4:48, 7:56. "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:03, 6:11, 9:19.
Maplewood: "Pacific Blackout," Preston Foster. "What's Cookin,' " with the Andrews Sisters. 1:48, 7:30.
Mystic: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Claire Trevor and C. Ford. 2:30, 7, 9:35. "Our Russian Front." 3:55, 8:50.
Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 9:10. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:33, 9:33. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 2:35, 8:35. "Young America," Jane Withers. 4, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot. 1:50, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan and M. Lindsay. "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. 2 and 8.
Strand: "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dumbo." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case," James Ellison. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Riders of the Desert," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Melody Lane," Baby Sandy and the Merry Macks. 2:09, 7:45. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowell, 3:14, 8:59.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake and Joel McCrea. "Doctors Don't Tell," J. Beal, Florence Rice. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Woman of the Year," Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn. Also selected short subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:45, 8:15. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 2:16, 6:40, 10:15.

AMUSEMENTS

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Japanese Cruiser, Two Freighters Sunk

Continued from Page 1

heard in London acknowledged that Russian troops had broken through the main German fighting line over an eight-mile front.

Cruiser Sunk

The list of Japan's naval losses in the Southwest Pacific was swelled today by the announcement that United Nations submarines had sunk a 7,100-ton cruiser and two merchant ships totaling 15,000 tons.

A bulletin, from General MacArthur's headquarters, also reported that Allied air raiders had destroyed or damaged 14 more planes in attacks on Japanese bases in New Guinea and Timor.

The sunken cruiser was identified officially as one of the Kako class, all four of which were completed in 1826-27, mount six eight-inch guns, and normally carry crews of 604 men each. The class includes the Kako, Hurutaka, Kinugasa, and Aoba.

General MacArthur's headquarters, guarding information which might be of value to the enemy, did not say when or where the cruiser and the two cargo vessels—one of 9,000 tons and one of 6,000—had been sunk.

On the basis of information disclosed by the Navy in Washington, however, it was believed the sinkings were not connected with the recent Coral Sea naval battle, which—with related actions—was reported officially to have cost the Japanese 23 or 24 ships sunk or damaged.

Of the Japanese planes listed as knocked out of action, two bombers and one fighter were destroyed on the ground by Allied planes in a low-altitude surprise attack Thursday on the airdrome at Lae, New Guinea, headquarters said. Two other grounded planes were badly damaged.

Fighters Shot Down:

Three of eight Japanese fighters which tried to break up the attack were shot out of the air by the Allied raiders, all of which returned safely to their base.

Headquarters said it had been learned that three other Japanese planes were destroyed and three more damaged in a recent attack on the airfield at Koepang, Timor. This apparently was a reference to the assault on that base Wednesday.

It was disclosed in Canberra that the first Australian Parliament member to become a casualty in the war was Adair Macallister Blain, representative for the Northern Territory, a sergeant in an engineers division. He was reported missing in a Singapore campaign.

Meanwhile, it was announced in Auckland, New Zealand, that Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley of the United States Navy had arrived to assume command of Allied forces in the South Pacific.

Nazis Halted

The Germans once more have hurled strong tank forces into counterattacks in the battle for Kharkov, this time employing tricky new tactics of screened attack, but the new mechanized thrusts have been repulsed, the Red Army paper, Red Star, said today.

"The enemy is making furious efforts to take the initiative out of our hands," the newspaper reported, "but this is not last year, and the relation of the opposing forces is quite different."

The Army organ intimated that the Germans might have "succeeded in obtaining some partial, limited successes," but declared that on the whole the Kharkov offensive was developing satisfactorily and "we have everything necessary to keep the initiative."

Asserting that new German counterattacks had been repulsed, the Soviet Information Bureau announced at least local Russian gains.

"On the heels of the retreating enemy," the communiqué said, Russian troops "broke into a populated place."

In its account, Red Star said counterattacking German tanks were sent into the attack in three groups—two small forces intended to distract Russian attention, then a third strong surprise force attempting to catch the Russians on the flank.

This failed and heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans, Red Star said.

Previously large-scale tank operations had dwindled temporarily except in one sector of the Kharkov front. Even there, Red Star said, a big tank clash which had been under way for several days continued at a lower pitch.

"The Germans had tremendous losses here," the Army newspaper reported, "and are running out of breath."

Red Star said German successes on the Kerch Peninsula also cost the invaders a tremendous price in men and war material.

Meanwhile in London, Reuters Agency recorded a German radiocast which said the Russians had broken through "the main German fighting line" over an eight-mile front southeast of Lake Ilmen after heavy artillery preparation in an assault with tank and plane support.

The German radiocast was quoted as saying that the breakthrough was only temporary and that the Russian attacks "collapsed in the face of stubborn German resistance," but did not specify whether the Nazi line had been re-established.

In its comment on the Kharkov fighting, the German High Command declared that Russian attacks had been smashed back and that the initiative had been seized by the Nazi armies.

The High Command also said 19,942 more prisoners had been taken on the Kerch Peninsula, bringing the total to 169,198, and that captured material now included 284 tanks and 1,397 guns.

Japan's Drives

American and other missionaries left Kinhwa today as Japan's army drew nearer the provisional Capital of Chekiang Province and railway gateway to Kiangsi and Central China.

Thursday, the main Japanese column, driving down the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, was reported 50 miles from Kinhwa, smashing heavily at Chinese defense lines with airplane support.

Dispatches said this column had made fresh headway after a temporary check, but its exact position was not stated.

Fierce fighting was reported in all four sectors of the Chekiang Front, with the Japanese throwing in a larger number of planes to support ground forces. In each of these sectors the Chinese are fighting bitterly against a Japanese column, all four of which are driving southward or southwestward along roughly parallel lines.

The situation around Foochow, Capital and chief port of Fukien Province, where Japanese troops landed Wednesday in a southward extension of their spreading major offensive against China, remained obscure.

Unconfirmed reports said the invaders had returned to their ships, but other dispatches said the Japanese had gained a footing at Changmen, at the mouth of the Min River and some 18 miles east of Foochow.

This force, estimated by some sources at 25,000, was said to have fought its way ashore Wednesday after an all-night bombardment by 10 warships.

New Attack Launched:

From southern Shansi Province, North China, came reports that three Japanese columns had launched a new attack against Chinese positions near the Fen River but had been held in check in spirited fighting.

The Foochow action constituted a new threat at the rear of Chinese forces which earlier this week claimed to have curbed the enemy on the 150-mile Chekiang Front, throwing him back in at least one sector.

About 1,500 miles to the west, on the third vital front in Yunnan Province adjoining Burma, the Chinese reported they had recaptured Kanglanchai, key point on the Lungkiangkiao-Tengyueh Highway and seized large quantities of Japanese war supplies.

There was no change in positions along the Burma Road west of the Salween River, the Chinese reported, and the Yunnan Front, under monsoon rains, was becoming stabilized.

However, a dispatch from New Delhi, India, said runways of the Japanese-seized airdrome at Akyab, on the west coast of Burma, were bombed in a British air raid Thursday, and at least one direct hit was scored on grounded planes.

Aircraft Active:

Between Yunnan's tangled battlelines and the complex fronts developing in Eastern China along the East China Sea and Formosa Strait, Japanese aviation was engaged in a strong contributory effort aimed at reduction of airfields and centers of communication giving coherence to the Chinese war effort.

On several occasions, the Japanese have evidenced fear that Chekiang's fields were being prepared to base big bombers of the United Nations.

Observers who believed that Japan was in the first stages of an all-out attempt to dispose of China saw confirmation in reports of a heavy massing of Japanese forces at Yangtze River bases near Hankow, possibly for an effort to occupy the entire railway running from Hankow, through Changsha, to Canton.

This would entail a fourth battle of Changsha.

In the widespread Japanese air offensive across the provinces south of the Yangtze River, Hengchow, rail junction south of Changsha, was bombed heavily twice in the last 72 hours. Besides Hengchow and other places in Hunan Province, enemy airmen also attacked Kian in Kiangsi, and Kweilin, capital of Kwangsi, and points in Fukien and Kwangsi Provinces.

Chungking itself awaited opening of the 1942 "bombing" season. Authorities were trying to speed removal of nonessential residents. Numerous tea houses and cafes were being closed.

Domei, Japanese news agency, said in a radiocast dispatch that Japanese bomber and fighter squadrons, continuing the attack with unrelenting intensity, this morning and afternoon heavily bombed Kweilin, Chuanchow, and Yungchow, important points on the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway."

These places are all on railways or highways which might be used in moving troops or supplies into Changsha, where the Japanese already have suffered three defeats.

War at Sea

A sharp step-up in the sea war against the United Nations was noted, particularly in Atlantic and Caribbean waters, highlighted today by the announcement from the United States Navy Department that 90 seconds after two torpedoes crashed amidships, a medium-sized United States cargo ship plunged to the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico on May 16, killing at least 21 members of the crew and gun crew.

The attack and sinking came with almost unprecedented speed which contributed to the heavy casualties. There was no time to use the radio to summon help and the 19 survivors rode rafts for about 30 hours before being picked up.

The submarine was not sighted. Two torpedoes struck 30 seconds apart, many of the crew being killed in the engine room which was directly hit.

Although injured, Capt. A. Henry Rowe, veteran of the World War, spent four hours directing picking up of survivors, then set a course for shore.

A small Dominican cargo carrier, the Presidente Trujillo, was torpedoed and sunk barely one hour after leaving Martinique's Port-de-France, dispatches from Cuidad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, announced officially. The captain and 14 others were landed at Martinique. Twenty-four other crewmen were killed by the submarine's gunfire.

Norse Ship Sunk:

A small Norwegian merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the New England coast several days ago, although the Navy did not disclose the attack until Thursday. Twenty-three crewmen, six of whom were badly injured, survived the attack. One crewman perished in the blast when the first torpedo struck.

According to survivors, the gun crew aboard the vessel had just finished target practice when the first torpedo struck. Seconds later, another struck. None of the crew saw the submarine.

Eighty-six survivors of a United Nations' ship torpedoed and sunk off the West Indies were landed at Bridgetown, Barbados, British West Indies, after days in lifeboats in shark-infested waters. An earlier announced sinking in the Gulf of Mexico was noted when survivors of an American freighter were landed at a port of Northwestern Cuba, dispatches from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, reported. Forty-seven of the crew of 50 were saved. The others were missing.

About 62 seamen and passengers were lost when their ship was torpedoed in mid-Atlantic, dispatches from an Eastern Canadian port announced. It was reported only a handful of survivors were picked up by a Canadian warship an hour after their ship was attacked.

In Mexico City, a Foreign Office spokesman said the Government was investigating reports that two more Mexican ships were sunk Thursday off the coast of Brazil, somewhere between Cuba and the United States.

Berlin Claims:

Berlin, meanwhile, issued claims that German submarines have sunk 20 enemy merchant ships totaling 111,600 tons in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico and three others aggregating 14,000 tons in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Sinkings in the St. Lawrence, a special communiqué said, were executed by a single submarine which entered the Gulf "in defiance of the guard by numerous naval and air forces."

Canadians announced last week that two ships had been torpedoed and sunk in the St. Lawrence and indicated the possibility that a third might have been sunk.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canadian Navy Minister Angus MacDonald declared Thursday that 99 per cent of the ships leaving North American shores for Britain are getting through safely under convoy of warships of Britain, the United States, and Canada.

Italian Claim

The Italian Hgh Command said in a special communiqué today that its submarine Barbarigo sank a United States battleship of the Maryland class with two torpedo hits off the Brazilian coast Wednesday.

There was no confirmation from any other source to bear out the Italian claim.

The communiqué said escorting vessels of the United States naval formation did not reply to the attack.

It gave the time of the asserted attack as 2:50 a. m. Rome time, and the place as 100 miles west of the Brazillian island of Fernando Noronha, 125 miles off the easternmost extremity of Brazil.

The Barbarigo, with a submerged displacement of 1,260 tons and surface displacement of 941, has eight 21-inch torpedo tubes. The displacement of the three Maryland class battleships, the Maryland, Colorado, and West Virginia, range from 31,800 to 33,900 tons.

In Vichy the French Admiralty announced it had given up as lost the fourth and last of its naval vessels in Madagascar waters, the 1,384-ton submarine Le Heros.

Le Heros, which set out to join the battle of Courrier Bay, has been missing since May 5 with 24 of her normal complement of four officers and 59 men. The ship was not stationed at the main naval base on Madagascar, Diego Suarez, it was said. (It was not stated whence it sailed.)

In London, meanwhile, it was reported that the damaged German cruiser Prinz Eugen has arrived at Kiel.

The Air Ministry announced four days ago that British planes had scored two definite torpedo hits and one probable hit on the 10,000-ton cruiser off Southern Norway the night of May 17.

The Prinz Eugen had been at Trondheim under repair after a previous British attack.

Arrival at Kiel, big German naval base, indicates that for the second time the cruiser had to run a sea blockade to a German port. The vessel was with the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau in the dash through the English Channel from Brest.

China's Food Supply Is Called Adequate

By the Associated Press

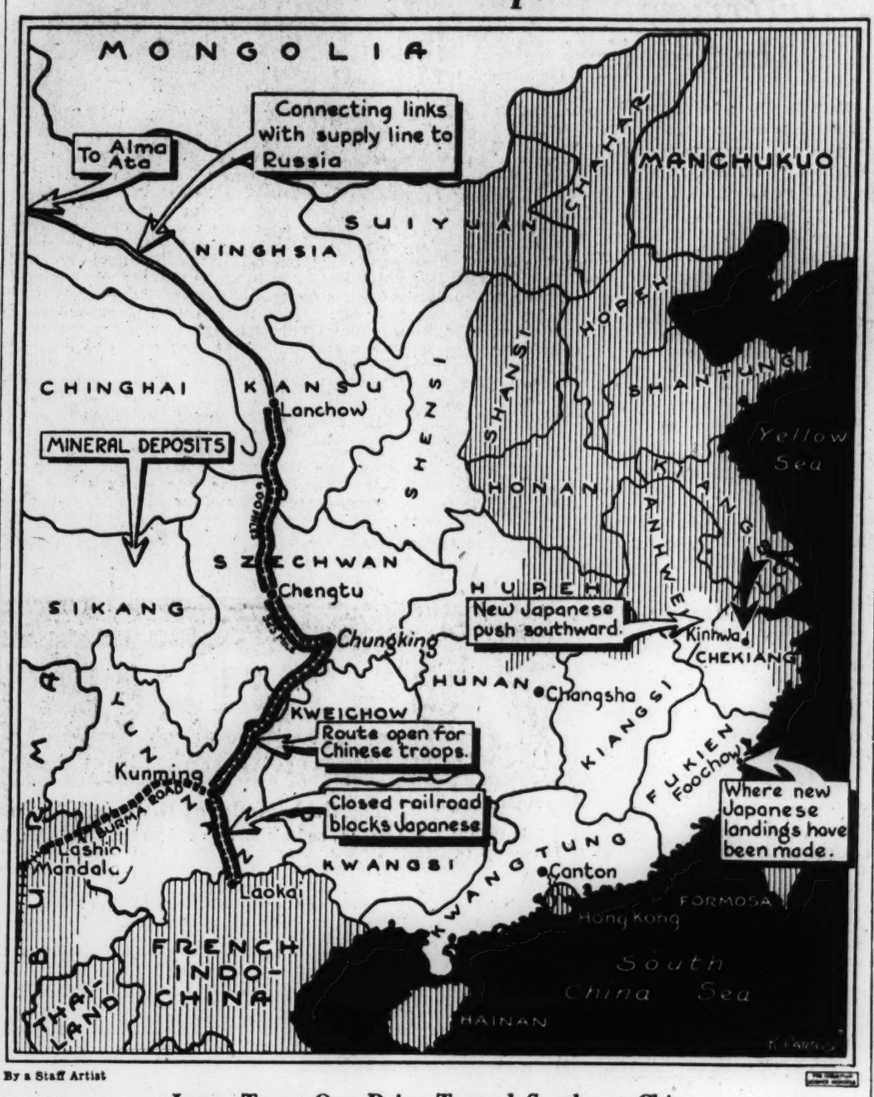
Chungking, China, May 22

China will have no food problem, regardless of the outcome of the Japanese drives into Southwest and Central China, Admiral Shen Chung-zieh, Minister of Agriculture, said today on his return to Chungking from a farm area tour.

He predicted the over-all harvest this autumn would be 20 per cent better than last year while the wheat crop alone would be 40 per cent higher.

Two bumper crops in 1938 and 1939 and two fair harvests in 1940 and 1941 gave China enough food to feed her army and people, he said.

Moves on the Sino-Japanese Fronts



By a Staff Artist

Japan Turns One Drive Toward Southeast China

Main theater of operations where the Japanese have opened a new offensive. In West China the main supply lines still open to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's forces are indicated.

British Goal: Reich Disarmed With Equality in Trade

Continued from Page 1

cial questions which were raised in the debate such as: Is Germany to be split up into its component states? How is the disarmament of Germany to be maintained? What other precautions are to be taken against Germany again forcing the whole world into war? What territorial changes if any are to be considered admissible under the Atlantic Charter? And many other thorny problems.

Basis of Policy Laid

But the statement is nevertheless considered of great importance as laying down for the first time at least the broad basis of British policy.

As outlined by Lord Cranborne this policy is clearly to be dual in nature, combining the disarmament of Germany and Italy, and presumably Japan, with equal economic treatment.

On the whole the reception ultimately accorded this policy will depend on how much emphasis is put on the side which aims at safeguarding the world against another German attack, and how much on the other side, equal economic treatment, with which few people here would disagree.

Vast Oil Sources In Rocky Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Leading Geologists in the nation recently prepared a report designating the Rocky Mountain region as the greatest undeveloped area of possible oil production in the United States.

Transportation difficulties in Oklahoma, Texas, and other southwestern oil districts, have slowed drilling operations so that oil men are turning to the mountain states with new interest. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming has a bill before Congress which would reduce royalties on oil produced on public lands. If this bill is passed, and it seems likely that it will be, several large companies are prepared to begin drilling in the mountain districts. More than 224,000 square miles of potential oil lands are available for drilling in these states. It is in areas such as these that the Governmnt and the large companies, upon advice of geologists, look for the future oil supplies of the nation.

Drilling operations planned for this year can better be appreciated when it is realized that during 1941 a total of more than 18,000 miles of hole were drilled by American oil men! This is equivalent to two holes through the earth and 2,000 miles in addition! It is expected that an even greater total will be reached during 1942, and many of these miles will be located in the Rocky Mountain region.

Pipeline to N. J. Held Best Answer

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee was told that construction of a barge canal across Florida would take too long to make it helpful in solving the present oil problem of the Eastern Seaboard.

J. R. Parten, director of Transportation in the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, testified that construction in 12 months of a 24-inch pipeline from Longview, Texas, to Bayonne, N. J., would be far the best answer to the Eastern petroleum shortage.

Mr. Parten said the OPC favored supplementing this pipeline with an eight or ten-inch pipeline across Florida, but added:

"The requirement of approximately two years to build this canal would not make it helpful in the solution of the East Coast supply problem, which must be solved in the next few months."

Mr. Parten said also that while enlargement of the inland waterway from Texas to Florida would help the movement of petroleum eastward, "The time factor should be considered . . . in connection with the solution of the immediate problem."

The oil industry consensus, he said, is that "this is solely a pipeline problem."

The committee is considering a bill (HR 6999) to authorize appropriation of $144,000,000 for construction of a barge canal and pipeline across Florida and for enlargement and extension of the Gulf Coast inland waterway.

Women Able to Do 80 P. C. of War Jobs

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 22

A survey of 21 key industries indicates that women can do 80 per cent of war jobs, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission reported today.

"Women have shown that they can do or learn to do almost any kind of work," Mr. McNutt said.

Some of the more unusual jobs listed by the survey were in the shipbuilding industry, where women work as boilermakers' helpers, flash welders, blueprint machine operators, machinists' helpers, and draftsmen.

Service Men Jack Up Florida Tourist Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Despite the decline of tourist trade in Florida this year, figures released recently by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior disclosed that 20,127 persons visited Fort Marion National Monument in St. Augustine during April.

This is the highest April figure on record with the exception of April, 1941. A new high mark was reached for a single day—April 5, when 3,781 visitors attended after participating in an Easter sunrise service on top of the old fort.

According to Co-ordinating Superintendent Ray Vinten, the expected decrease in visitors due to war conditions was counteracted by 7,407 service men who came to view the historic site.

China's Vastness and Resources Block Conquest by Japanese

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the Japanese, having captured Lashio, terminal of the Burma Road, proceed to capture Kunming, Capital of Yunnan, or even Chungking, it will not be the end of the Chinese fight for freedom.

It is 770 miles from Lashio to Kunming and the Burma Road passes over the big rivers Salween and Mekong. At some places the Burma Road is only eight feet in width and an abyss of 2,000 feet takes care of less experienced drivers. The Japanese will meet obstacles on their way into North China of which they never even dreamed.

Lack of Transportation

The main obstacle to successful maneuvers against Japan was the lack of communication lines in the past. A medieval transportation system maintained until recent years weakened China. While abundant crops of rice were harvested in one province, famine ravaged in another and no shipments could be effected in time in territories of the size of Continental United States. The lack of roads was an obstacle to an even distribution of food, to the use of the great military strength of China and even to the political unity of the State.

Under the pressure of necessity much has been done to connect the free provinces with a road system.

The greatest achievement was the Burma Road connecting the capital of Yunnan, Kunming, with Lashio in Burma over a distance of 600 miles. The two new railways—one from Kunming south to Lashio and the other north to Chungking—will facilitate the influx of troops for defense of Yunnan.

Great Distances Faced

While China cannot expect much help from Burma and India at the present time, she should be able to check the enemy at least in the Province of Yunnan. Along the Burma Road in a length of 1,350 miles from Chungking to Lashio all the Chinese strength and inventiveness, proved in her five-year battle with Japan, will come into play. Even the shorter distance of 1,000 miles from Laokai in Japanese-occupied Indo-China to Chungking as the second gate toward the west has not been penetrated by the enemy.

The supply via French Indo-China was cut off in September, 1940, when the railroad was destroyed by Japanese bombers. The Burma Road was temporarily closed from July 18, 1940, to Oct. 18, 1940. It will be closed now for an indefinite period. The Chinese hinterland was threatened by a temporary occupation of Wuyuan in the northern Province of Suiyuan. Nevertheless China fought on. Meanwhile a great improvement in internal transportation has taken place.

The Chungking-Chengtu railway of 325 miles in length opens the mineral wealth of Sikang.

One of the most important new road constructions leads from Chengtu to Lanchow in the Kansu Province over a distance of 660 miles through the Men and Muchi mountains. This road shortens the main artery from Chungking to the northwestern "back door" by 300 miles. Thus the normal supply route from Chungking to Soviet Russia through the Provinces of Szechwan, Shensi, Kansu, and Sinkiang to the Soviet border town of Tacheng and Alma Ata in Russian Turkestan will be shortened from 2,900 miles to 2,600 miles.

6,500 Miles of Highways

The Chinese National Government constructed more than 6,500 miles of highways from 1931 to 1937. In addition the Burma Road, the roads into Sikang and from Chengtu to Lanchow are the milestones in the development of transportation in Northwestern China.

Northwestern China has a long history. On the trade route between China and Europe it gave East China most of its population. Exposed to the constant attacks of Huns and Mongols a great migration went from Northwestern China into the safer river valleys of the East. But the strength of the Chinese people comes from the northwest and there the spirit of resistance against Japanese aggression was reborn.

Until today Japan has not occupied more than 10 per cent of all China if we include the thinly populated but huge districts of Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet. On the other hand the 400,000 square miles under Japanese control include 30 per cent of the most populated Chinese regions. But Japan lacks the Chinese co-operation despite the Nanking Regime, and Free China has her strongest ally in occupied China.

Northwestern China is strong. Swelled by the ten millions of refugees from the East, her population reaches that of the United States.

Wealth in Minerals

The mineral wealth of the Provinces of Yunnan and little-explored Sikang is great. Some 10,000 tons of tin are mined annually in southern Yunnan. Other minerals, like lead, zinc, antimony, wolfram and tungsten are found there as well.

Copper and iron ore are mined in Szechwan, but this Province is the greatest producer of agricultural products. Seven million tons of rice and more than 1,000,000 tons of wheat are produced there annually.

Two thirds of the Free Chinese mechanical industry and the main iron and steel production are located in this province as well.

The 15 free Chinese Provinces produce abundant rice, wheat, peanuts, cotton and other agricultural products Besides the minerals already mentioned silk, tungoil, bristles and tea are important export commodities. The National Government has a tea monopoly and 70 per cent of total tea exports went to Soviet Russia last year which in exchange delivered war materials and machinery.

China has oil in several Provinces, but the production seems to be most promising in the Province of Kansu.

China's own strength will perpetuate its resistance until the great stream of United States war supplies and men will come either from the north or east of west.

Help From Russia

The supply line from French Indo-China was cut off in 1940. The Burma Road is closed now. The Assam road from northeast India to China 400 miles north of the Burma road which is now under construction may be lost even before opened. The old caravan trail from Darjeeling in India through the passes of the Himalayas via Lhasa and Chamdo to Chengtu may become useless when the trickle of Indian supplies will be needed in India itself.

The Red Route will remain open. This road as already described leads from Lanchow to Alma Ata in Turkestan in a distance of 2,600 miles from Chungking. As long as the United Nations are able to ship material to Soviet Russia via Murmansk in the north and through Persia in the south Russia can continue to divert a part of her war production to China: from Sverdlovsk in the Urals and from the Siberian industrial centers at Kuznetsk and Khabarovsk in the Far East.

Finally more and more war goods can be flown to China from Russian, Indian, or Alaskan bases.

China can and will fight on until her territory will be freed from the pestilence of Japanese occupation.

Raid Helmets Still Subject of Dispute

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Mayor F. H. La Guardia today charged James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense with "hindering the war effort by making mis-statements and calling names" in a new flareup of their dispute over delivery of air-raid helmets to New York City.

Mr. Landis, in a statement yesterday, accused Mayor La Guardia, former Director of the OCD, of "irresponsibility of utterance" and referred to the Mayor's repeated declarations that the Government—presumably the OCD—had halted delivery of 22,000 steel helmets for New York air wardens.

Shipment of the helmets was delayed by a difference between New York City and a private firm, Mr. Landis asserted. In a statement today Mr. La Guardia replied:

"I shall continue to demand for my city protection and equipment that Congress has provided for it."

The Mayor charged that "not one single piece of equipment" has been received by the city from the OCD and he expressed belief that same situation held for all cities in the country.

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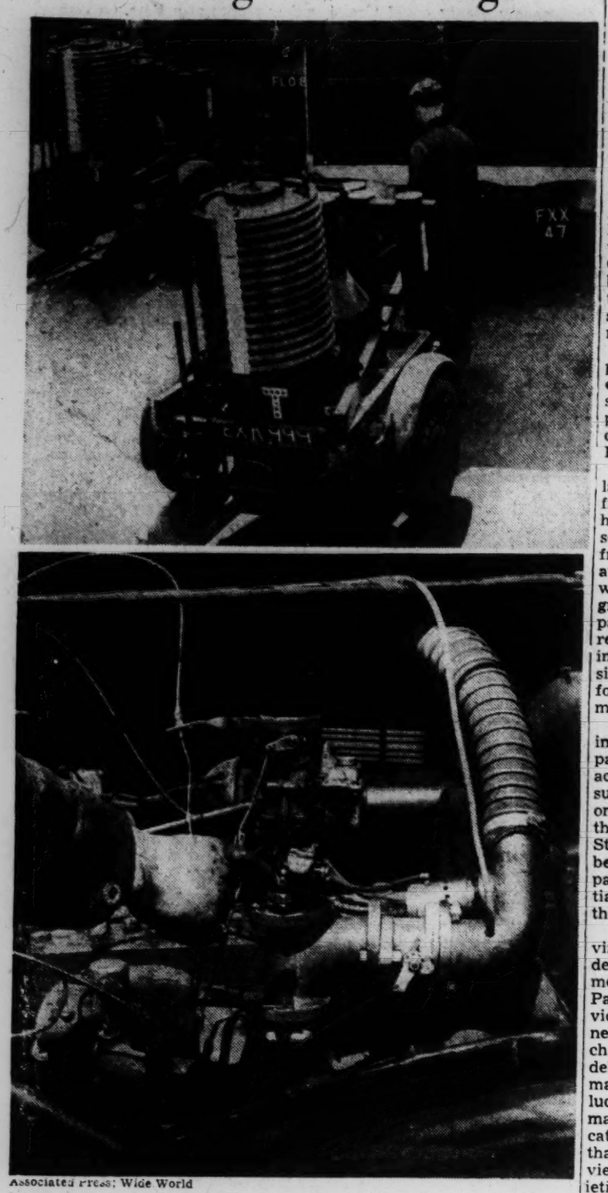
Cobblestone and Quora

Meeting Gas Shortage



Associated Press; Wide World

New Devices Used in Britain

Above: A workman attaches a producer gas unit to the rear of a truck in London so that the vehicle will not be dependent on gasoline for its fuel supply. The unit uses a nonpetroleum substance to generate gas on which the truck's engine will operate. The changeover is being made to comply with an expected request by the Ministry of Transport that trucks be converted to conserve Britain's supply of gasoline. Below: Some British motorists have discovered a unique gas producer attachment which burns coal and produces gas on which the engine can operate. This is a view of the carburetor attachment inside the automobile hood. The tube at the right conducts the gas fumes.

Petschek Estate Seized by Reich

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts, May 22 (AP)—The vast possessions of the former Czech industrialist family of Petschek have been seized in the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate and in the Sudeten area by the German Government under a law "providing for the seizure of property of enemies of the people and the state," the Official Gazette announced today.

The Berlin Radio said the Petschek family had emigrated to London in March, 1939, upon formation of the Protectorate.

[The heirs of Dr. Otto Petschek, the "coal king" of Czechoslovakia, sold their mining interests in the Sudeten Territory, valued at $20,000,000, to a banking group headed by the Zivnostenka Banka (Trade Bank) in July, 1938, at a time when Konrad Henlein's Sudeten German followers were gaining minority concessions from the Czech Government.

The Petschek family had retained its Prague banking house, Petschek and Company, and chemical and mining holdings outside Sudeten Territory.]

Spent No Money on Primary

SALEM, Ore., May 22 (AP)—Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, notified the Oregon Secretary of State that he didn't spend a cent in winning Republican nomination in the recent primary election.

One man tells another: "I put something in my savings account every pay day and I carry Savings Bank Life Insurance, too. It's low-cost insurance and I have arranged to pay for it in monthly installments. Why don't you write Dry Dock for their life insurance folder?"

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Moslem Self-Government Held Key to India's Unity

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, May 22—Interest here centers upon the campaign being carried on by Chahravarthi Rajagopalachariar to arouse a public demand for settlement of differences between the All-India Congress and the Moslem League Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who recently resigned from the Congress Working Committee, is basing his campaign on recognition of the Moslem demand for self-determination, and the urgent need for a united defense front.

Pending the necessary change in public opinion which this would entail, Mr. Rajagopalachariar is seeking to obtain sufficient support for the establishment of a coalition government in his own Province of Madras.

Public interest in Mr. Rajagopalachariar's campaign derives partly from the bold strategy underlying his proposals which run counter to so many preconceived ideas, partly from the dramatic aspect of their author's divergence from his coworkers of a lifetime on the Congress Working Committee, and partly from the personality of this remarkable man whose outstanding ability, immense courage, and sincerity is recognized by all of his former colleagues and most vehement critics.

It has been the opinion of some informed observers for a long time past that he was the one man in active public life likely to negotiate successfully with the British on the one hand and with the Moslems on the other. If, at the time of Sir Stafford Cripps' mission he had been in a position to play a leading part in the actual conduct of negotiations, it is not impossible that they might have ended otherwise.

Far from being deterred or convinced that he was in error by his defeat at the recent Allahabad meetings, where the Congress Party voted to approve only "nonviolent resistance" against Japanese invaders, Mr. Rajagopalachariar is crusading in Madras, delivering day after day speeches marked by that political acumen, lucidity, and persuasiveness that make him so formidable an advocate. He has continued to argue that the Moslem attitude must be viewed as a fact, that Moslem anxieties must be removed, and further that India will lose nothing if it gives the utmost freedom to the Moslem areas even as the British Empire has not lost by giving the Westminster Statute to its former colonies. Members of the Congress should realize, he declares, that the Congress is only a means to an end, that being the country's freedom. The immediate and pressing consideration is defense of the motherland and the aggressor will not wait. "These are times when Congress members should forget their organization and keep their country before their eyes." This is his recurrent theme.

The striking result of Mr. Rajagopalachariars' new activity has been the response of the Moslems, League and Congress members as well as independents. While Mahamed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, has not yet made a public statement, various League members, including members of the League's Civil Defense Committee, recently expressed their appreciation and gratitude. Moslem independents like the Education Minister of Sind and Begum, Shah Nawaz of Punjab, have issued statements in support of Mr. Rajagopalachariar. Most significant of all is the attitude of Congress Moslems. The Moslem President of the Punjab Congress Committee, who voted with Mr. Rajagopalachariar at the Allahabad meeting, the Moslem President of the Northwest Frontier Province of the Congress Committee, and others of equal prominence have all issued statements showing sympathy with Mr. Rajagopalachariar's line of approach.

The effect of recent developments has been to throw the Congress on the defensive both to explain its refusal to recognize the urgency of the Congress-League problem, and its inaction regarding it, and also to justify its position on the war. This attitude of self-justification was apparent at Allahabad in the speeches of Maulana Abul Kulam Azad, President of the Working Committee, and former Congress President Jawalarlal Nehru, but is becoming more strongly marked in Congress quarters as the situation develops. A long editorial in the National Herald, Congress official newspaper, reproaches Mr. Rajagopalachariar for the acerbity of his tone toward Congress and attempts to demonstrate the consistency of the Congress war attitude It pleads with Mr. Rajagopalachariar to abandon an effort to form a Government in Madras and urges him to return to the fold and devote his great gifts, which it warmly acknowledges, in the advocacy of the official Congress policy. The tone of the article is indicative of the widening scope of the ripples Mr. Rajagopalachariar's move has caused.

While definite consequences of this determined break away from old concepts may be long-term rather than immediate, it is certain to have an important bearing on India's future. The question whether Mr. Rajagopalachariar can form a wartime government in Madras still is uncertain and will be determined largely by the extent to which his personal influence and prestige are effective in overcoming the weight of the party machine which is being exerted against him.

He will have the support of many independent elements, including members of the local European Association who, at the meeting, expressed admiration for his realism and tolerance and promised in event of his being able to form a "representative national government in Madras to throw their whole weight into world fight for freedom."

Britain Honors Trio Who Helped St. Nazaire Raid

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for valor, was bestowed yesterday on three men for the courage they displayed in the raid on St. Nazaire on March 28 when the destroyer Campeltown, loaded with high explosives, was rammed into the dock gates.

The three were, Lieut. Commander Stephen Beattie, now a German prisoner; Seaman William Savage, and Commander Robert E. D. Ryder. Seaman Savage, a gunner on one of the motorboats which accompanied the Campbeltown, was cited for engaging the German defenders from an exposed position with "cool and steady accuracy" on the way in and out of the harbor until he was killed at his gun.

Commander Beattie's citation was "in recognition not only of his own valor but also that of the unnamed officers and men of the very gallant ship's company, many of whom did not return."

Commander Ryder earned the decoration for his attack on "the heavily defended port." He led the destroyer to a position at point-blank range and stayed exposed to heavy fire for 76 minutes.

Brave Farmers

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Mitchell and Miss Grace Harrison, their farm hand, were decorated today for persistently operating a Dover area farm—Britain's closest to the continent—under German shelling, machine-gun fire and bombing.

"Unexampled effort, sustained bravery and devotion to duty" were cited by the Government. Mr. Mitchell was awarded the George Medal, which is presented primarily to civilians for acts of great bravery. His wife, Kathleen, and Miss Harrison were awarded the British Empire Medal.

Buildings on the farm, Nazi targets off and on for nearly two years, are probably the most vulnerable in all Britain. The surrounding acreage is stippled with filled-in shell holes.

Except for the frequent occasions when the three have had to take cover, the farm work has gone on uninterruptedly.

Library's Pages 'Mine' For Books in Power Strike

PITTSBURGH, May 22 (AP)—Page boys and girls at Carnegie Library donned miner's caps and lamps yesterday to locate books in rooms darkened by a strike of 10 American Federation of Labor stationary engineers at Carnegie Institute's power house.

Germans Fail to Deliver Goods Pledged to Turkey

ISTANBUL, May 21. Delayed (AP)—Germany has still failed to deliver important heavy goods pledged Turkey under their seven-month-old trade treaty, and Nazi apologists blamed everything today o nthe fact that railway bridges over rivers along the Turkish-Bulgar border were out of commission.

These bridges were destroyed during the Axis conquest of Yuogslavia and Greece last spring. They now are nearly repaired and Turks said the Germans must produce promised industrial supplies, freight cars, locomotives and war materiel or admit they cannot.

Drugs and some light by-products of war industries have been shipped, but these German deliveries contrast sharply with United States and British trade with Turkey.

During the past year, despite extended transport systems, the British continued to move locomotives, freight cars, war equipment, cloth, a destroyer and a submarine to Turkish docks on schedule and, in addition, made unscheduled deliveries of wheat to offset a bad Turkish harvest.

The Turks specified in their October talks with the German trade expert, Dr. Karl Clodius, that no Turkish goods would be released until equivalent supplies arrived from Germany, and only minor items have been shipped north.

However, large-scale German buying of produce has stuffed warehouses all over Turkey.

Allied economic experts here said it was "very unlikely" that the German industrial system, burdened by expanding demands for military supplies and rolling stock, could squeeze out any part of the heavy goods needed by Turkey.

A REPORT TO ADMIRAL LAND
CHAIRMAN OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

CHARLES E. WILSON
PRESIDENT

May 22, 1942

Admiral Emory S. Land
U.S. Maritime Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Admiral Land:

Maritime Day seems an appropriate time for us to tell you what we have done since last June 10, when you told us that General Electric had been selected to build and equip new plants to produce propulsion equipment for merchant ships -- steam turbines and reduction gears.

Here is the record.

We designed a new factory -- to be erected in a city 500 miles from tidewater.

The War Production Board and the Defense Plant organization cleared the project promptly. The contract was let, the equipment, the machine tools were ordered, and we started building the special jigs and fixtures in our own shops. The foundations and eight acres of concrete floor were poured.

On November 7, steel began to go up.

On the day of Pearl Harbor, exactly one month later, the steel work was completed.

On Lincoln's Birthday the first workmen moved in

The building was unfinished and heated with salamanders; the machines were protected with tarpaulins. And of that beginning staff of workers, not a single one had ever worked on a turbine before.

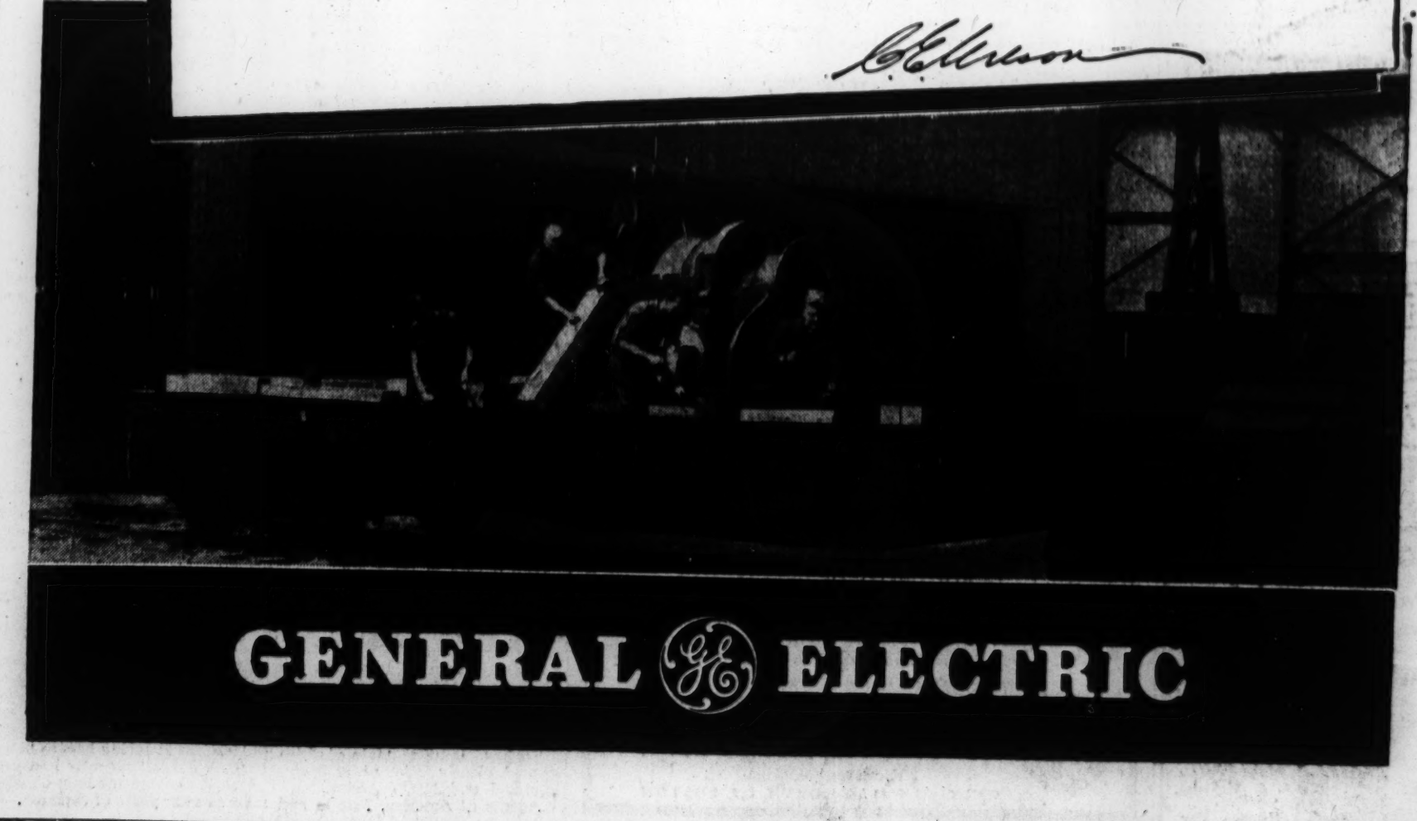
And now it is May 22, 1942. Four days ago your first C-3 cargo propulsion turbine went on the car -- ready for shipment -- over two months ahead of the deadline. Below is a picture of it.

And not only is this first one ahead of schedule; other units are completed and on test.

The co-operation of the Maritime Commission and War Production Board makes it possible for us to give you a new delivery promise at least 1/3 more than the old schedule called for -- from now until the job is done.

Very truly yours,

C. E. Wilson



GENERAL ELECTRIC

Britain Plans to Keep Conscription After War

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 22—The British Government is already planning postwar demobilization and rehabilitation of industry and other branches of normal civil life.

That compulsory military service will be continued, thus giving Britain a larger peacetime army than ever before in its history is a key deduction made from a statement by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons yesterday.

Other measures reported here today to be in the Government's demobilization plans are:

1. A system of war bonuses by instalments rather than in lump sums.
2. The giving to service men and women at least part of the civil life promotion they normally would have earned had they not been serving in the war.
3. Demobilization to be gradual with preferential release to those who joined up or were conscripted first with the State taking responsibility for the individuals' livelihood until he has found a civil job.

Great Problems

It is realized that the Government's task presents great problems which will have to be thrashed out in Parliamentary debate.

The extent of the problem was underlined by Mr. Bevin yesterday when he claimed that Britain is now the world's most fully war-mobilized nation, with 22,000,000 out of a possible 33,000,000 persons between the ages of 14 and 65 either in the armed forces, civil defense, or war industry. Moreover, he pointed out, this 22,000,000 does not take into account the large number of parttime workers.

Mr. Bevin was answering a question as to whether the Government intended to extend the Conscription Act of May, 1939, which expires next week. He replied that the prewar Act had been superseded by the wartime National Service Act, and the Government did not intend to renew the former but preferred to leave the field clear for a new peacetime act appropriate to postwar circumstances. The continuance of military service after the war is in accord with earlier statements made by Mr. Bevin and other Government spokesmen on the need for the British people to serve the nation as well as receive benefits in the postwar era.

Bevin Defends Record

Subsequently, in the debate Mr. Bevin defended his department's mobilization of manpower against claims of unfairness and harshness to workers. He expressed pride in the smooth manner in which total mobilization had been achieved with a minimum of strikes and discontent.

"Manpower has been so mobilized," he said, "that the great test between now and the end of the war is not between British and German manpower but between British and German managerial ability." The Minister of Labor stoutly defended the wartime measure controlling labor—the Essential Works Order—under which absenteeism is dealt with. Mr. Bevin was answering Mr. Tom Smith, Labor Member of Parliament from Normanton, who called for a body to be set up to review disciplinary sentences which Mr. Smith claimed were causing unrest among workers.

Mr. Bevin told the House of Commons that of 6,500,000 workers coming under the Essential Work Order, disciplinary proceedings had been taken against only one in 10,000 and imprisonment resorted to in one in 50,000. Only 15 women had been imprisoned. It was true," he said, no employer had been imprisoned but 26 had been prosecuted and managements had been removed. No prosecution of coal-mine workers for absenteeism had been instituted before the case had been considered by a pit committee.

Mr. Bevin denied his handling of labor had "poisoned" the miners and other workers. "They know I have got a difficult job," he said.

Encouraged by Labor

He declared the vast majority were giving him great encouragement. He compared his task with that of a military commander controlling organized and trained companies.

"I have to deal with individuals—running into millions—people who never expected to have discipline of any kind except the most unfortunate discipline of all, the economic whip, which I want to remove and which I hope to live to see removed."

Therein, Mr. Bevin gave yet another clue to one of his own postwar aims—for Britain to combine duty with benefit, discipline with freedom.

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200,000 Join Guerrilla War In Yugoslavia

By the Associated Press

Friday, May 22

Two hundred thousand Yugoslav patriots have joined Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's guerrilla warriors opposing axis occupation forces in their country, Yugoslav circles in Berne, Switzerland, said today.

These sources said that spring had brought many former regular soldiers out of hiding to swell the forces led by the Yugoslav Defense Minister.

They fight by day or night, catching their rest "under the stars and in the brush," it was said.

The increasing sharpness of the war between the unconquered Yugo-Slavs and the Axis is shown in a statement of Italian losses for last month—1,195 killed and 508 wounded, bringing total casualties for the Italians alone in five months to nearly 5,000.

Meanwhile, other reports indicated that resistance and sabotage is everywhere reaching a new crescendo in Nazi-bound Europe.

From Bern, the Wilnaer Zeitung of Vilna, in German-held Northeastern Poland, was reported as announcing that 150 persons had been executed as terrorists by the Germans at Minsk, in White Russia. The newspaper said thirty were hanged, the rest shot.

While the Oslo Radio picked up in London said 15 Norwegians had been shot for trying to escape to England, Berlin broadcasts said 60 Norwegians, including several former Cabinet members, had been deprived of their nationality "because their attitude proved their hostility against the state and was likely to endanger the country's interests."

Among the men, whose property also was confiscated the radio said, were these 1939 Cabinet members: Fredrik Monsen, Defense; Nils Hjelmtveit, Church and Education; and Jens Bull, a former State Secretary and advisor to the Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet Information Bureau at the same time reported that 40 Norwegian teachers from the Oslo district drowned recently when a small vessel in which they had put out to sea was sunk by a German patrol launch, they presumably were attempting to escape to England.

The Moscow Radio reported, 20 Germans were killed in two dynamite explosions in the headquarters of German occupation authorities in Paris.

Admiral King President Of Navy Relief Society

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)— Election of Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet and chief of naval operations, as president of the Navy Relief Society was announced here by the Society.

Admiral King succeeds Admiral Harold R. Stark, who resigned after being assigned to duty in London as commander of American naval forces in European waters.

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Australia Sees Danger in Plan To Invade Reich

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 22 (AP)—The widely circulated newspaper Melbourne Age expressed fear today that Britain and the United States might concentrate on the European Front at the expense of Australia and the Southwest Pacific.

Commenting upon the declaration of Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, that Britain eventually would attack the Nazi-held continent, the Age said:

"There is a grave risk that intensified Anglo-American concentration in the European struggle will be at the expense of this Southwest Pacific Front, where battles of grave import to the United States and Britain may be fought.

"A place in the War Cabinet, the making of speeches and exchanges of courtesies count for naught unless Australia received and is receiving war equipment she must have.

"The supreme importance of adequate naval strength in these waters is self-evident. Australia may well remind United States and British authorities that immediate appropriate action must follow the promises recently made."

March Adds Many U. S. Employees

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The War and Navy Departments added 103,909 civilian workers to their rolls during March, as the total of civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government reached 1,929,074, the Civil Service Commission announced yesterday. The March pay roll in the executive branch totaled $309,764,679.

Assuming a continuing rate of hiring, the total of executive branch employees today would exceed 2,100,000. This does not include legislative or judicial employees or persons in the armed services.

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China's Air Needs Weighed

Associated Press

At Air Training Conference

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, left, and Maj. Gen. T. M. Shen of China confer on the steps of Parliament in Ottawa as they attended the air training conference of 14 nations there. General Shen heads the Chinese delegation. He said he expected the Japanese to try to seize the airdroms China has prpared for its anticipated air counteroffensive.

Joint Committee Planned To Direct Air Training

OTTAWA, May 22 (AP)—Decision to form a United States-Canadian-British Committee on Air Training in North America was announced today.

A United States representative will be Chairman, with headquarters in Washington.

The function of the committee will be advisory, embracing the exchange of information on air training methods, and advice on measures to ensure the most effective use of training facilities of the United Nations in North America.

The decision to form the committee was reached at the United Nations air training conference which opened here May 18.

The Chinese hope to get transport planes as well as bombers and fighters, he said. Only the most urgently needed materials could now be carried along the upper sections of the Burma road from connecting roads. The Japanese were now pressing China from every side, from Burma and from the East.

"It is pretty hard" General Shen declared "As we have little air force to support our ground troops and we lack heavy equipment against their tanks and their big guns. We fight with small arms."

During the five years of war China had been getting some supplies from Russia but since Russia was at grips with Germany "we have not been getting all we needed." Supplies were still coming, but "we need all the materials we can get."

"The Japanese thinks the airplanes which bombed Japan came from China" General Shen said, smiling, but made no further comment on this. Of the air bases in China, however, he explained that they were scattered and were pretty well protected. His country was going to do "its very best" to keep them from falling into Japanese hands.

There's Economic War, Too, And United Nations Are Ahead

Wide World-Associated Press

LONDON, May 22—A half million dollars worth of sheepskin gloves are bought in Spain and 3,000 miles away in Russia two months later German fingers freeze on the triggers of their rifles.

A million dollars is deposited in Turkey to buy dried fruits, and the German people tighten their belts another notch.

This is economic warfare—slow, unspectacular, but far-reaching and fatal. Since Dec. 7 America has taken her place beside the British on this war front as well as on the fighting fronts of Australia, India, and the Middle East.

On the door of a small apartment just off Berkeley Square a small brass plate has appeared. It reads: "American Embassy Economic Warfare Section."

None of the small staff behind those doors wears a uniform nor has a gun.

But their job is to fight the enemy, too—with money and sometimes barter, that device the Nazis made so popular.

Each day some of the staff go to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. There, in a brown panelled room, they sit with three British economic experts around a table filled with reports—reports of cotton for sale in Turkey, tungsten in Portugal and hides in Iraq. Cables start going out:

Buy the cotton—Germany needs it for clothing.

Buy the tungsten—Germany needs it for munitions.

Buy the hides—German soldiers are short on boots.

What the price is doesn't matter. Nor does it matter that Britain and America control more hides than they can use.

Britain has been engaged in this type of warfare since the war began—pouring out millions. She fought battles in the Balkans, for chrome, oil, bauxite, and a hundred other items.

Now the battlefields are narrowed. America and Britain have shut Germany and Italy out of the South American field through the blockade. That has become a naval matter and Germany now can buy only in the places she can reach by land.

Turkey is the main battleground, closely followed by Spain, Portugal and North Africa.

Agents of America, Britain and the Axis countries scour these regions daily in a race to find something of use.

Sometimes it isn't money that sellers want but barter for something they need.

The hard-pressed Nazis find their own devices used against them. With their industries tied up with war orders and their railroads overloaded with troop and munition transport, they cannot guarantee deliveries.

The United Nations, with control of the seas and plenty of money to buy goods in South America for barter if they do not have the articles available themselves, can supply anything that is asked.

"This is one war front on which the Axis is in retreat," one American official asserted.

'50 Miles to Gallon' Stops a Court Trial

DETROIT, May 22 (AP)—E. G. Baker was testifying in a Federal Court case yesterday involving alleged patent infringement when he strayed to his experimental work in Indianapolis.

"I've perfected a method by which you can get 50 miles to the gallon with heavy cars," he said casually.

Everybody jumped up at his remark. The trial stopped.

"You mean that you've got a gadget that will give me 50 miles to the gallon of gas during this rationing?" the attorney for the plaintiff cross-examined.

"Do you mean," butted in the attorney for the defense, "that in Philadelphia I can make my three-gallon ration take me 150 miles?"

Mr. Baker nodded agreement.

Federal Judge Arthur F. Lederle took up the questioning.

"Is this contrivance going to be available to the public?"

"It will be available to the public shortly," Mr. Baker responded.

The trial forgotten, attorneys set about systematic questioning and learned that Mr. Baker, known to generations of racing fans as "Cannonball Baker," recently had perfected his device for long-distance mileage after years of research.

Axis Can Bomb U. S.—Cost High

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There has been much loose talk on the subject of bombing raids on the United States this summer.

Some would-be experts dismiss the possibility, saying: "The Axis has no bases near enough," or "Our planes will shoot raiders into the sea before they can get within 100 miles of our shores." Others go to the opposite extreme, warning that: "Twenty Nazi planes on a suicide raid will reduce New York or Boston to a heap of rubble in a few minutes," or "Bombers from Japanese aircraft carriers can easily make another Pearl Harbor of San Diego or San Francisco."

What are the facts? Can the United States be bombed this summer? And, if so, how severely?

The truth lies between the two. It can be done—but not easily.

Bombing Raid Expected

Both the Army and the Navy are frank to admit their belief that some parts of the United States will feel the thud of falling bombs before winter's snows come again. They are confident, however, that they will be able to make raids on the United States tob expensive for frequent repetition.

And most of those who can qualify as aviation experts agree with them.

Hitler now has available several types of bombing planes with sufficient range to reach New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, Md., from bases in Europe.

For example, there is the Gotha Go. 155. This is said to be Germany's fastest long-range bomber. It has a top speed of about 330 miles an hour and a range of more than 4,000 miles with a reduced bomb load. It is powered by four motors, has two turrets and carries a crew of seven.

Then there is the Junkers Ju. 96, an improved model of the Ju. 89, powered by four motors. It can carry a useful load of 10 tons a distance of 3,300 miles at a speed of 300 miles an hour.

A new Focke-Wulf plane, similar to those which have been bombing Atlantic convoys, is said to be capable of carrying a 6,000-pound bomb load from 2,000 to 3,500 miles.

New Heinkel Bomber

Little is known about Hitler's new Heinkel long-range bomber, the He. 116, but an earlier Heinkel, the He. 117, is a four-engined craft capable of carrying a bomb load for about 3,500 miles.

A Blohm and Voss plane widely used as a troop transport by the Nazis on the Eastern Front has been converted into a bomber with a top speed of 250 miles an hour and a range of 2,800 miles with a full load.

The Nazis also can use the Italian Piaggio, Savoia-Marchetti and Cant planes and the French Bloch models. These have ranges estimated variously at from 2,300 to 3,100 miles.

The distance from Brest, probably the nearest German-held base, to Boston and New York is approximately 3,500 miles. Raiding crews flying from Brest without provision for refueling would have to make forced landings after dropping their bomb loads and then surrender as prisoners of war.

[According to the Associated Press, Dr. Samuel G. Hibben, Research Director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, told the 15th annual convention of the New York Society of Professional Engineers in New York on May 16 that enemy planes could "leave the Norwegian coast with 1,000-pound bomb loads, dump them over New York and return." Dr. Hibben said the planes probably would come in at better than 300 miles an hour and at 30,000 feet or higher.]

Gliders for Fuel

But there are various means of overcoming the problem of refueling and of lengthening the range of bombers so that raiders which elude defending planes and anti-aircraft fire can get back to their bases.

British sources recently have reported the Germans were building gliders, some of which are designed to carry heavy loads in troops, tanks, and supplies. If gliders can carry such things they can carry large stores of gasoline. Long-range bombers departing from European bases with gasoline-laden gliders in tow could use the fuel carried by the gliders until they neared the American coast. Then the gliders could be cast adrift and the planes would have sufficient gasoline in their own tanks not only to carry out their missions but to recross the Atlantic.

Conceivably, the Nazis could raid the American East Coast with long-range flying boats which could take off from nearer points in Spain and Portugal and keep refueling appointments with mother ships or submarines hidden in mid-Atantic or in the Caribbean. Or if the panes pursued a more northerly course they might contact refueling ships off Iceland, Greenland, or even northern Quebec.

The German-owned Dornier company has a flying boat which is capable of flying more than 5,000 miles with a bomb load of nearly 11 tons. There are smaller Dornier flying boats with ranges in excess of 3,000 miles.

Catapulting Succeeds

Moreover, the Nazis have made successful experiments in catapulting the flying boats, Nordwind and Nordmeer, from mother ships. If these mother ships could be sufficiently protected by submarines or surface warships, bombing raids might be launched from as close as 200 miles from the American coast.

Attacks from aircraft carriers should not be discounted either. Between them the Axis partners probably have a dozen or more carriers, all capable of serving as starting points for raids such as were staged on Pearl Harbor.

Another possibility is the launching of small planes from submarines. By using wolf-pack tactics, a substantial number of planes might be loosed on a land objective in this way, although such an operation would be certain to run great risks of discovery by American costal patrols.

One more possibility, albeit not a probability, is the seizing of a Latin-American base through the use of a small, but powerful "invasionette" force of warships and transports, and subsequent quick bombing raids on the Panama Canal and the East and West Coasts of the United States.

As far as the Japanese and the West Coast are concerned, the Japanese proved what could be accomplished by planes operating from aircraft carriers in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Some experts believe it would be relatively easy for the Japanese to seize bases in the Aleutian Islands, but the rugged and undeveloped nature of the terrain there precludes the taking off of more than a few planes at a time. Of course, if the Japanese could establish an invasion bridgehead in Alaska not only the West Coast but cities as far inland as Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis., would be in imminent danger.

Base May Be Seized

Another possibility for the Japanese that has been cited is the seizure of bases in Mexico or Central America, but the American Navy probably would be able to thwart such an undertaking in short order.

So far as is known in this country, Japan has no bombers capable of flying to the American mainland from any bases available at present. Japan, however, holds the world's record in distance flying with a single-engine non-military plane in a closed course—7,160 miles, carrying only crew and fuel.

With the knowledge gained from this type of craft, it is reasonable to assume the Japanese may succeed in building a long-range bomber capable of reaching Hawaii or perhaps even the West Coast mainland from bases in the South Seas. The Japanese already have demonstrated in this war that they have no hesitation in attempting "suicide flights" in which there is no possibility of return.

It is generally believed that raiding planes, if they can get through, will come over the American mainland at night when interception by defending pursuit ships is most difficult. In addition, they probably will come in from several directions at once in an effort to confuse the defense.

Both the Army and the Navy commands say they are prepared for any tactics the raiders might adopt. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, in a recent press conference went so far as to say that the possibility of surprise raids on coastal territory had been reduced to practically a vanishing point by the installation of radio listening devices capable of detecting enemy craft at least 100 miles at sea.

An intricate and highly developed defense system has been set up on both coasts. Air and naval patrols, which operate at distances of from 250 to 100 miles from shore, form the first line of protection.

On the seaboards proper, defending fighter planes are kept in readiness to take the air at an instant's notice at scores of fields, many of which are carefully concealed.

Antiaircraft units have been set up at key points so that the skies in the vicinity of airports, docks, railroads, bridges and other vital targets can be figuratively blanketed with fire.

Finally, there is the elaborate air-raid precaution service that has been organized among civilians who are depended upon to spot attacking planes if they escape the notice of the offshore patrols.

Tight as this defense is, enemy bombers still probably will be able to reach some vital objectives. They have a couple of million cubic miles of atmosphere in which to play hide and seek with the defending planes and antiaircraft fire. But it remains to be seen whether the enemy can get enough planes through to compensate for the heavy losses he is certain to suffer.

Germans Alarmed by RAF; Damages Quickly Concealed

LISBON, Portugal, May 22 (AP)—Increasing air raids are alarming German civilians, lowering their morale and cutting down war production, according to Louis Lochner Associated Press correspondent who recently arrived from inside Germany.

This may be said despite the fact that on no other factor of the war, perhaps, is it more difficult to obtain authentic information than on the results of RAF bombings.

There is an iron-clad rule in Germany that bombing repairs take precedence over all others; as a result, in an incredibly short time bombed districts are made to appear normal, at least outwardly.

The morning after a raid, windowpane setters remove debris and replace glass as the first step toward making a stricken area look normal again. Carpenters, masons and plumbers report as soon as possible for their part of the work.

A casual visitor in a bombed section thus, on the first morning, will find areas roped off so he cannot determine the extent of damage at first hand; by the second morning after a raid he may be able to pass by without noticing much of anything untoward. The police will see to it that he does not trespass on damaged premises and the street front will have been made to look normal.

Tours Well Selected

When large factories are hit, Propaganda Ministry officials may even conduct groups of foreign journalists on tours in an effort to prove that nothing of moment has occurred.

But such plants may be composed of many buildings. It is easy, at the Siemens Works outside Berlin, for instance, to take a correspondent over a large area and show him many undamaged buildings.

Yet, he may pass within 100 yards of a vital sub-plant devoted to turning out some delicate precision instrument which for months may have been incapacitated by a bomb, and he may never be the wiser.

Only gradually does the truth leak out as workers in these plants talk to friends and relatives about such mishaps despite penalties for disclosing war secrets.

Almost never do the daily war communiqués of the German High Command admit that the war effort has been disrupted by bombings.

Some Mention Demanded

Almost invariably it is said that exclusively civilians have been hit and structures nonessential to the war effort been put out of commission.

Casualties among soldiers on duty in a stricken area, assuming, for example, that a barracks has been hit, never are mentioned.

Only occasionally when the truth simply cannot be concealed successfully is public mention of serious damage made.

Thus every German knows that Münster was bombed with frightful results late last summer. But only those having relatives and friends there are aware that whole blocks were razed.

Kiel, Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and Rostock also figured in war communiqués because the damage there was so great it could not be concealed.

Diesel Works Bombed

Likewise the High Command admitted that an Augsburg industrial plant was hit in broad daylight because the word spread rapidly through the country.

[The big Diesel works at Augsburg, credited with the production of half of Germany's submarine engines, was damaged heavily in a daylight raid April 17. The British sent 12 four-motored Lancasters on the raid but lost four near Paris. Three more were lost after they had bombed the Augsburg factory.]

Once the authorities decide to admit a raid, propagandists under Dr. Joseph Goebbels get busy to assert that virtually only cultural objects which should be the property of the entire civilized world were destroyed.

The public mind then is prepared for Adolf Hitler's next retaliation move which, by the Führer's own declaration, should be 10 times worse than the raid suffered by the Germans.

Queen Tells Dutch To Be Cautious; 'Tide Is Turning'

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina told her subjects in the occupied and free lands of the Netherlands Empire today that "the tide is turning."

"Every hammer blow in the ever-extending factory and workshops of Great Britain and the United States brings the turn nearer," she said.

Speaking over Radio Orange, she counseled the Dutch at home to be "resolute but cautious," declaring "one careless word may enganger you and others and may damage the important work awaiting you in the near future."

She expressed her sympathies to the captive peoples in the Netherlands Indies and saluted her subjects in the West Indies, "the only regions of the kingdom where the Netherlands' flag is still freely blowing in the wind."

Detroit Transit Curb Seen in Gas Ration

DETROIT, May 22 (AP)—Gasoline rationing as a rubber-saving measure, would tax beyond capacity the Detroit public transportation system and leave many thousands of war workers in this booming industrial city without means of getting to work, Fred A. Nolan, General Manager of the Detroit Street Railway System, said May 20.

Frankly concerned at the prospect of rationing gasoline here, Mr. Nolan pointed out that Detroit's public transportation system was set up on the basis of carrying only one third of the normal industrial employment of the city.

The others use their own automobiles, or ride with neighbors.

If gasoline rationing comes, Mr. Nolan said, "it will not be a question of cramming in more riders on all the service we can provide. We just won't be able to handle the load, and serious complications will result."

Mr. Nolan explained that of the 600,000 persons who move into and away from the downtown area daily, about 350,000 ride in their private automobiles. Of the currently employed 450,000 industrial workers, only about one third ride the D. S. R.

He admitted that the present equipment, which takes care of 1,370 bus route lines and 420 surface street car lines, is already crowded.

Less Than 10 P. C. of Autoists In New England Get 'X' Cards

Although initial returns on gasoline ration registration figures show that only 9.6 per cent of the registrants received "X" cards, New England rationing officials today continued their thorough investigation to ferret out holders of unwarranted "X" cards.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, today said the final tabulations probably will show an even smaller percentage of "X" card holders in the rationed area.

The high percentage of "X" cards reported on the first registration day, May 12, he added, probably can be attributed at least partly to OPA failure to eliminate confusion among the public regarding gasoline regulations.

After the first day, he pointed out, the percentage of persons demanding "X" cards dropped sharply because the registrants were given a clearer picture of those entitled to unlimited supplies.

Mr. Backman estimated that in Connecticut the final percentage of "X" card holders will be only four or five per cent.

In an effort to conserve tires and gasoline, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall requested Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, to make a survey to demonstrate what State and local traffic lights could be turned off to avoid unnecessary halting of automobiles during the war emergency.

Immediately, Commissioner MacDonald asigned Edgar S. Copell, traffic engineer, to the task of determining the advisability of turning out various traffic lights.

At the same time, Paul W. Foster, newly appointed Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, sent out letters to all State department heads to determine whether any State officials and employees are holding "X" cards which they obtained through misunderstanding or through misinformation. The Foster letter is the result of Governor Saltonstall's request that all officials and employees possessing unwarranted "X" cards turn them in.

The Governor's action came after Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, sought the Governor's aid to gain return of unwarranted "X" cards held by State employees.

Simultaneously Mr. Backman revealed that at least skeleton price control and legal section staff will be established in the various New England State OPA offices by June 1. The State offices will be supplied with additional personnel as the need arises, he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parkman announced a new OPA order authorizing civilian defense workers, including Red Cross workers, to obtain supplementary gasoline supplies from their local rationing boards to carry on war activities. Persons receiving training in these activities may also receive extra gasoline ration for such work but only if other means of transportation is inadequate.

William Arthur Reilly, Boston Fire Commissioner, announced that Boston fire prevention inspectors are starting a thorough search on Monday for illegally stored gasoline.

To store gasoline in a home or garage, he explained, a person must obtain a permit. Then the gasoline must be kept in safety cans or approved underground tanks.

World War I Memorial In Australia Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Australia, now in its third year of the second war against Germany, has just publicly opened the memorial to those who fell in the first struggle.

Construction started on this war memorial in 1933.

It is a stately white building at the foot of Mt. Ainslie, within sight of the House of Parliament. It is approached by the traveler through an imposing gateway opening into a courtyard which is to bear bronze plates inscribed with the names of Australians who have fallen.

The Hall of Memory is not yet completed, and will be decorated with mosaics, murals and stained glass windows. In the center of the hall the statue of a woman will stand; at her feet will be the arms of an Australian soldier, emblematic of the nation's sacrifice.

One section of the building will exhibit relics of war. It will hold the airplane used by the brothers Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith on the first flight from England to Australia in 1919, other famous planes, guns, battle tableaus and pictures.

There will be scale models of battlefields, from Gallipoli and Palestine to France, on which Australians fought, life-sized figures of soldiers in the uniforms of all nations, working models of machines of war and paintings and sketches of official war artists.

The bronze plates which were to commemorate those who fell in 1914-19 will now also commemorate the dead of the present war.

Move Growing in Balkans For Postwar Federation

Continued from Page 1

to break off relations with the Soviet Union, why the Soviet Legation continues to function in Sofia, and why all attempts by the Germans to recruit Bulgarian soldiers for service on the Eastern Front likewise have failed.

Aside from the strength of pro-Russian tendencies throughout Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, one of the main striking political developments which is reported is a movement for unity among all southern and western Slavs.

Meanwhile against this background a small but growing body of military opinion in the Middle East advocates this sector as a springboard for the invasion of the European continent. As political arguments, they point out that the Balkans are politically and militarily the weakest sector of Hitler's empire, with actual military resistance in some quarters and smoldering rebellion elsewhere only awaiting the signal and outside aid to burst into flames.

Withdrawal of a large portion of the German garrison for service on the Eastern Front further improves the chances of a successful invasion which would meet with wholehearted assistance of the local population.

Answering the objection that communication and supply lines with the Middle East are excessively long for such offensive operations, it is pointed out that they are comparatively free from submarine interference and are assured of ample local motor fuel supply. The presence in the Middle East of a powerful Allied expeditionary force, according to its proponents, would finish once and for all Hitler's dream of connecting with the Japanese and would be the surest way of relieving pressure on Russia.

3,000 Glider Pilots For Raids Planned

SANTA ANA, Calif., May 22 (AP) —The Army Air Corps plans to train 3,000 glider pilots to participate in commando raids.

That's the goal set for a program expected to be in full operation by June 1, the West Coast Air Corps Training Center reported yesterday.

The gliders, to be towed by American flying fortresses and other powerful aircraft, will have a complement of 15 men, armed with rifles, machine guns and even light cannon.

In announcing the program, a spokesman said glider school students would retain their present army ranking until graduation. Then they would be given the rank of flying sergeants and wear the distinctive silver wings of a glider pilot. Glider pilots' pay is approximately $150 a month.

The spokesman said any man with a minimum of flying experience should be able to qualify as a pilot in six weeks.

New Tires for Civilian Use Definitely Out

Continued from Page 1

"statements to the contrary are misleading and do the country a great disservice."

Optimistic Stories

"Worst of all, the optimistic stories may keep us from recognizing what we are up against until it is too late," the statement declared.

At this point in the statement Mr. Nelson was asked to comment on the overnight announcement by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey of technical improvement that may increase output of butadiene, a component of synthetic rubber several times from existing plants. Mr. Nelson said that he had known about the new process for "some little time." Much of the work in this field he said is still "experimental" and "only a hope and not a fact."

The four-man statement declared that—

"1. We cannot spare any rubber to make new tires for ordinary passenger cars; the tires we do have must be strictly rationed to essential uses.

"2. All the synthetic rubber we get must go to the war effort.

"3. The most optimistic estimates for this year and next indicate no rubber for anything but the most esstntial uses.

"Actually, the rubber shortage is far worse than most people seem to realize; the enemy controls 90 per cent of the world's rubber-producing areas, and every ounce of our stockpile is needed desperthe most essential uses.

Rules for Riding

The statement explained that:

"Every citizen can and must adopt a five-point conservation program:

"1. Stop driving your car except when necessary; make it last.

"2. Drive under 40 miles an hour.

"3. Shift tires from wheel to wheel and inflate them properly.

"4. If you drive to work, drive your friends and neighbors; carpooling is essential.

"5. Remember that rubber is precious; save it; every car is now a vital part of the nation's transportation system.

"Needless driving today is unpatriotic. Deliberate waste of rubber helps the enemy. We call on Americans to ration themselves strictly."

The statement declared that many people were confused by the fact that the Government had set an 800,000 ton a year synthetic rubber production goal and hoped to achieve that rate in 1943. Achieving such a rate would not mean any such actual output during the year, it was said. Mr. Newhall estimated synthetic output in 1942 at 32,000 tons, and 350,000 tons in 1943 "if we produce a miracle."

Rubber Savings

Army and Navy have rearranged specifications to cut down rubber in essential military services, the statement continued.

A huge new salvage program is necessary, the statement said. Scrap rubber collection has diminished since Pearl Harbor.

"Every American must see to it that every ounce of old rubber he owns gets into war channels," it was stated. Old tires, tubes, rubber shoes, hose, bathing caps and other articles must be turned in."

The statement estimated "not more than 10,000 tons of rubber annually can be expected soon from Mexican guayule." South American rubber agreements "will meet only a small part of our needs."

The joint statement said the Axis now controls the area which produced 90 per cent of the world rubber in 1940 and that shipping uncertainties threatened an additional seven per cent of the rubber coming from 1940 producing areas.

That leaves, they said, only three per cent for regions sending 40,000 tons during 1940.

Mr. Newhall said that the decision to make most of our synthetic rubber from oil rather than grain alcohol had been determined in part by economics.

Nearly Half of Distilleries In U. S. Making War Alcohol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—About half the whisky production facilities in the United States have already been turned over to the manufacture of munitions alcohol and plans are now under way at WPB for nearly 100 per cent conversion.

An example of real American ingenuity is the speed with which WPB has brought about conversion of beverage alcohol plants to war arsenals making a component part of smokeless powder and synthetic rubber.

The industry has co-operated because it has on hand a stock of about 550,000,000 gallons of liquors of all kinds, or enough at normal consumption rates to last about five years. Besides it has already run into difficulties in getting containers, cork and transportation facilities for distributing its products.

Two Main Steps

The WPB conversion program has included two main steps:

1. Transference of beverage alcohol, known in the trade as "high wines," running 120 to 140 proof, to industrial alcohol plants where they are redistilled into 190 proof industrial alcohol—the kind used in making smokeless powder.

2. Conversion of beverage and commercial alcohol plants, including those which normally process from molasses into grain alcohol stills for war production.

The biggest problem has been to increase industrial alcohol production without using too much copper and other strategic metals needed in other phases of the war production program; necessity for cutting down on molasses and substituting grain as a source material has also complicated the problem. Eastern industrial alcohol distilleries have been practically closed down because of the difficulty of getting molasses from the East Indies.

Members of Congress from grain States would have liked to see the Government build more new alcohol plants in the Midwest, close to grain supplies and to the new smokeless powder plants, but these would have taken large amounts of metals needed for other purposes.

Wheat and Corn Used

Wheat as well as corn is now being used as source material, to take the place of molasses. Practically no sugar molasses is being used for industrial alcohol at the present time.

Latest WPB conversion move calls for equipment of beverage alcohol plants with rectifying columns for the manufacture of high proof alcohol. In some cases, rectifying plants will be built in whisky-producing communities for common use by several distillers. Brandy and gin distillers and manufacturers of fortified wines also are to be brought into the program.

WPB hopes to have the distilling industry soon working 24 hours, seven days a week, all year round for the war effort.

If hoarding whisky threatens supplies on hand, rationing will propably follow to spread consumption over the five-year period.

WPB has almost doubled the nation's industrial alcohol quota in order to make synthetic rubber as well as smokeless powder.

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Unitarians Told German People Fully Responsible for Hitler

"The shortsighted system of exonerating the traditionally militaristic German nation from responsibility for the madness of its militarist Führers has been tried out in the past, with lamentable results for peace," warned Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, speaking last evening at the Unitarian Festival and Fellowship Dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"The German people," he declared, "have disregarded all warnings and, through their acts, have made themselves fully responsible for Hitler." He further added that he considered "our painstaking and futile differentiation between Hitlerism and pan-Germanism" to be a "most flagrant and dangerous example of wishful thinking."

The Ambassador urged a completely disarmed Germany after the war, as well as effective control of that country's supply of the raw materials necessary for war purposes, and said that only by cooperation with such control could Germany give evidence of her good faith in abandoning her aggressive policies of pan-German imperialism.

He said he was gratified to note a realization among the United Nations that a second front "to divert some of Germany's forces from the Eastern European front" was imperative now.

Ambassador Ciechanowski addressed nearly 1,000 lay members of the Unitarian Church at the dinner which concluded the day's program of their 117th annual meeting. He was introduced by the Rev. Robert C. Dexter, director of the Unitarian Service Committee.

At yesterday afternoon's session, when the Rev. Dr. Philip C. Nash, President of the University of Toledo, was elected Moderator, a series of resolutions were adopted, including one "to support the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council in its continued effort to permit the people of Massachusetts to vote on the birth control issue.

It was decided by the meeting to delete the heading "Birth Control" from this resolution, and a substitute was suggested informally by Moderator Nash in the title "Freedom in Massachusetts." The resolution read in part:

"Whereas part of the opposition to this measure has sought to impede the democratic right of recourse to a referendum; Therefore, be it resolved that the American Unitarian Association, without pronouncing on the issue now before the court, deplores the spirit and method of this opposition, and

"Be it further resolved, that the Association call on its member churches in Massachusetts to support the Massachusetts Mothers' Health Council in its continued effort to permit the people of Massachusetts to vote on this issue."

The Anniversary Week meetings, which began last Saturday, end today, with simultaneous meetings this morning of the Board of Directors and the General Alliance.

Yesterday's morning session voted complete satisfaction with the administration and policies of the Christian Register, and rejected by a vote of 542 to 111 a proposed amendment to the by-laws which would take the publication from the control of the administrative officers of the Association.

Beal Admits $2,875 Paid Spinelli Not on His Books

Conducting a blackboard lesson in arithmetic, District Attorney Robert F. Bradford questioned former Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works John W. Beal today in Middlesex Criminal Court on cash withdrawals shown on Mr. Beal's books, and which the State claims were involved in bribes to former Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge for architectural contracts in connection with building and alteration of the Cambridge Tuberculosis Hospital.

Blackboard figures totaling $18,616.83 and $6,001.08 were the subject of the District Attorney's examination of witnesses today.

The first total covered amounts which Mr. Beal, charged with the conspiracy to bribe Mayor Lyons, admitted were recepits for architectural work under contract from the city of Cambridge.

The other figure, totaling $6,001.08, covered amounts which Mr. Beal admitted that his books showed as cash withdrawals in the name of himself and his brother, Horatio W. Beal, during the time when Paul Mannos, one-time campaign manager for Mayor Lyons, had claimed in his testimony to be receiving payment from Mr. Beal on a "one-third agreement."

Under cross-examination by District Attorney Bradford this morning, John Beal admitted that the books of his firm did not show any evidence of payments totaling $2,875 which he testified yesterday he had made to Anthony F. Spinelli.

Under direct examination yesterday, Mr. Beal emphatically denied that he ever had paid any money to former Mayor Lyons or Paul Mannos, the Mayor's campaign manager, either "directly or indirectly" in connection with the $400,000 Hospital construction job, on which his firm had the architectural contract.

Mr. Mannos, convicted and sentenced to State Prison last year with Mr. Lyons, had previously testified to an agreement whereby Mr. Beal was to pay one-third of his fees to him and Mr. Lyons in return for getting a city contract on the job.

His one-time secretary, Mrs. Catherine Rancourt, of Mattapan, testified yesterday to receiving an envelope from Mr. Beal containing money which she later gave to Mr. Mannos.

Mr. Beal, on being called to the stand yesterday, testified that he had never seen Mrs. Rancourt in his life until here in the court room at the trial. He denied ever having given her an envelope containing money.

However, he did admit that he had paid Mr. Spinelli $2,875 for help in getting the Cambridge job.

The cash books of his firm were introduced before the court, but nowhere did they show any payment whatsoever to Mr. Spinelli. Mr. Beal admitted that he paid Mr. Spinelli in cash and that the book entries did show withdrawals of the amount by himself and his brother.

He further testified that the entries were handled in this way because he did not wish the name of a contractor to appear on his books.

Much of the morning session was given over to a recounting of the various withdrawals of cash and a totalling of these amounts by District Attorney Bradford on a blackboard.

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German People Held to Blame for Naziism

Continued from Page 1

caused the nation to "ally itself with the Prince of Darkness."

5. An deep, unrooted and "tormenting fear" which in inherent and historic, not superimposed.

Mr. Geist's address appears to be such an authoritative and significant statement that its main points are recorded verbatim. They are:

Political Progress Frustrated: "Through the centuries the enlightenment which has characterized civil and political progress in England and France and other European states was consistently frustrated in the souls of the Germans. They devoted themselves with super-human skill and energy to the chemistry of matter and to scientific labors in response to their one overwhelming passion — the lust for power!

"Like Faust, the supreme creation of Germany's greatest thinker, the nation stood ready to ally itself with the Prince of Darkness to gain the desired end. This motive, subconsciously activating itself in the people's daily life, determined most profoundly the civic and moral status of the nation. No virtue could freely thrive in the German heart which mitigated or nullified the nation's lust for power."

The Militaristic Cult: "Above all during the pre-Bismarckian era, when other nations in Europe were forging ahead in the vanguard of civilization in response to the great influence of enlightenment that came with, and after, the renaissance, the princely rival houses in Germany were immersed in the stolidness of their own insularity and retained to a remarkable degree the feudal concepts of the Middle Ages.

"Nor did the basic mental structure of the German people change with the advent of a united Reich. The supreme directives came from Prussia which authoritatively infused into minds of all Germans the militaristic cult and the lust of war."

Deep-Seated Fear: "Militaristic show of power and enthronement of the god of war have not concealed, however, that which lies deeper in the heart of the Reich than all else: inescapable, relentless, tormenting fear!"

Struggles Ahead of Germany: "The struggle for freedom in Germany has yet to be fought. With the victory of Hitler it would be long delayed, probably for generations. To lay the foundations for the advent of freedom among the German people would be a long and arduous task. How much bigotry, prejudice, intolerance and narrow-mindedness would have to be overcome! What intolerable crimes against humanity would have to be expiated before atonement and reconciliation with the rest of the world would be achieved!"

The Role of Religion: "In order to introduce paganism, the destruction of the Church and established religion was forecast in the teachings of those in the Party whose duty it was to develop a new 'view of life.' In spite of the incessant attacks made on the Catholic and Protestant churches, and in defiance of the intolerable pressure and persecution which has had to be borne by those who have remained faithful to their beliefs, the back of Christianity has not yet been broken in Hitler's Reich.

"From the beginning the inability of the Church in Germany to play a decisive role in shaping the destiny of the country, its failure to lead the German people more positively to acquire political concepts and principles equal to those cherished in other civilized countries contributed more than any other factor to the moral collapse which the German nation has endured under Hitler.

"This was due not to the ineffectualness of the teachings of the Church but to the sustained pressure over a long period of time of the German State which demanded obedience even in spiritual things.

"When State and Church are in conflict on the highest moral issues which concern the fate of the people, when the one is aiming at aggression and the other at peace; when the one seeks to enthrone the power of might and the other good will among men, a struggle ensues which destroys the State and paralyzes the religious life of the nation.

"But the question remains: Why was not the Christian Church in Germany a greater force in animating the national conscience to a higher degree of political and moral responsibility? It is because the supreme mentor of the people in all questions relating to national policy was the State.

"In our country the Church constitutes an integral part of public opinion; and it is heard on all occasions. Enlightened citizens from every walk of life, including the leaders of the Church, guide our thinking; and thus public opinion is openly formed."

False Education: "Nor can much more be said for the educational systems which have flourished for ages in the German Reich. Again the body of that system has demonstrated its strength; but the spiritual content of German learning has failed to reach the mark.

"German scientific efforts have always been pre-eminently connected with chemistry, alchemy of transmuting something common into powerful and deadly substances, which have made the laboratories of Germany the terror of the civilized world."

Total War, Total Bigotry: "The National-Socialists in their blind and insolent bigotry are seeking to possess themselves of the magnificent structure of civilization itself in order to tear down stone by stone its lofty temples of religion, liberty, science, and culture.

"In its stead they are rearing gigantic arsenals of war, far-flung camps of soldiery, and prisons for those devoted to liberty, and to the practice of their faith. Since through the intolerance of Hitler, the Protestant and Catholic Churches are doomed to destruction in the countries which he rules, in which faiths his own followers have been reared, what possible hope of survival could there be for the practice of the Mohammedan or the Buddhist religions, if once the legions of the Germans possessed the lands of those faiths?

"In one sense alone has Hitler achieved an absolute totalitarianism: he and his followers have become the world's master of total bigotry."

Sideglances in Washington: Women Don't Mind 'Wacks'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Officially: Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, says she doesn't mind if the public nicknames it "Wacks" or even "Wackeys," yet when you call her office, the telephone is answered much more formally, "W. A. A. C."

Ceiling Falls: A lady behind the American Women's Voluntary Services stand in the Mayflower Hotel sold Leon Henderson a combination key ring and flashlight the other day, charging him $2.50. The Price Administrator said he thought the price was a little steep, but took it anyway.

Afterward, looking over her merchandise, the saleswoman found the price should have been $1. She put the difference in an envelope and sent it to Mr. Henderson.

Wickard's Pigs: A shortage of pig rings is threatening the Government's "food for freedom" program, at least on Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard's Indiana farm.

"Pig rings," says Mr. Wickard, "may not sound very important, but I know first hand how necessary it is to have those rings and how scarce they are now.

"A few days ago I visited my farm in Indiana and found that the pigs were rooting around in the alfalfa and damaging it badly," he recounts. "Rains had softened the ground and the pigs started in rooting with no rings in their noses to make them stop. I had to go all over the place before I found a store that had a few boxes of rings left."

Information Pleases: Recent visitors to the new United States Information Center opposite the Willard Hotel have included:

A Civil War veteran who wanted to give his sword for the war.

A man who had found two Army carrier pigeons in his garage.

A lady who wanted to know where to buy goat's milk.

Another who wanted to know whether Vice-President Wallace smokes. Answer: He doesn't.

Refined Tastes: Because the British seemed a bit squeamish about eating scrambled dried eggs, the Food Ministry released them first to the high-priced hotel cafes.

Soon the common man will be clamoring for them, predicts Paul T. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, back this week from a trip to England.

Four British Cadets Killed in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 22 (AP)—Four British cadets were killed and two missing in a Gunther Field accident, blamed to a squall encountered by 35 training planes between Atmore and Evergreen, Ala.

Those killed, all flying in separate ships were listed as: Leading Airscraftsmen James E. Maddick, Dundee, Scotland; Victor W. Lear, Raustock, North Bath, Somerset, Eng.; Patrick G. M. Overton, Portcawl, South Wales; and Ronald E. Randall, Birmingham, Eng.

The two missing cadets were not identified by Gunter, which previously had reported only five planes missing.

'Book L'arnin' Appreciated

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—City Council's Finance Committee agreed that while "book l'arnin'" isn't everything, it shouldn't be a handicap. Accordingly the committee agreed to recommend an additional appropriation of $1,304 to equalize the salaries of the college-trained librarians at the Richmond Public Library with those of the Library's four janitors and a part-time charwoman.

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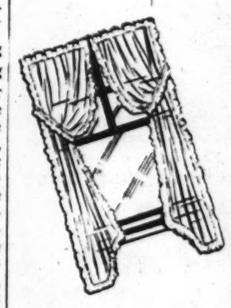
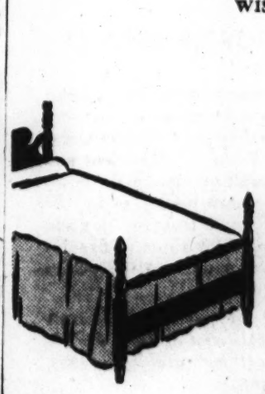
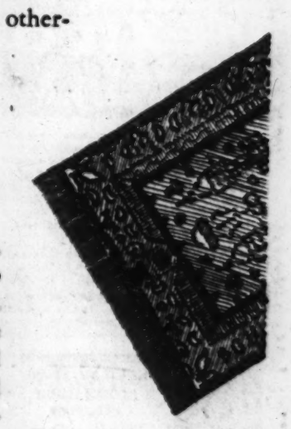


Housecleaning is as much a part of spring as cherry blossoms in Washington. Housecleaning demands a great deal of the housewife's time and effort.

The modern homemaker enlists as much help as possible in putting her house in order for the summer. Much of the burden of spring cleaning may be transferred to a competent laundry. Let it clean the hard-to-do things that otherwise take much time and energy.

Send the Laundry the hard-to-do things





Curtains, draperies, slip covers, and bedspreads are awkward to handle, and difficult to clean. Laundries advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will clean these pieces for you and return them bright and fresh—and do it economically. Many laundries are also equipped to shampoo your rugs. Call a Monitor-advertised laundry for housecleaning help.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

U. S.-Free French Relations Gain—'Lease' Aid Continues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—The occasionally complicated relations between the United States and the Free French under Gen. Charles de Gaulle, which America recognizes as a military but not as a political ally, are improving.

The local incident at New Caledonia, now occupied by American troops to prevent its occupation by the Japanese, in which competing de Gaulle representatives fell out so badly as to threaten a civil uprising, has now been cleared up and further improvement in the de Gaulle administration of Free French regions, such as Syria and French Equitorial Africa, is expected.

The United States has, in fact, made no formal representations in any of these matters, but the State Department is in frequent contact with Adrien Tixier, chief Free French delegate in the United States, and the concern Washington has felt over the administrative confusion and conflicting purposes which have occasionally been evident in the Free French movement has been made known. Apparently it is having an effect.

But despite local frictions the relations between the United States and the Free French are basically sound and the broad picture looks about as follows:

1. M. Tixier, who has been in Washington not more than three weeks, has made a favorable impression upon American officials and has done much already to facilitate decisions and clear away considerable misunderstanding.

2. Lend-lease aid is continuing to be made available to the Free French forces, and there is nothing developing out of current administrative difficulties to retard or stop that aid.

3. The United States looks upon General de Gaulle as the symbol of French military resistance and intends to assist that resistance in every possible way. The United States will assist Free French authorities wherever they are in effective control of French territory and are obviously seeking to defend this territory from aggression.

4. Washington does not view General de Gaulle as the head of a French Government, and for this reason its co-operation does not extend to political recognition. The evident differences of opinion and purposes among the leaders and spokesmen of the Free French themselves have contributed to the Government's decision to distinguish rather pointedly between the military and political character of the de Gaulle movement. Basically: the United States does not want to make political commitments to any French group which might prove unacceptable for the French postwar government.

The situation which developed at New Caledonia is, of course, illustrative of United States-Free French problems. The facts, as understood here, are that General de Gaulle appointed two Governors to New Caledonia, one civil and the other military. They were Henry Sautot and Rear Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu. They fell into such obvious dispute that civil disorder appeared imminent, in fact, flared up in an abortive clash between police and natives. M. Sautot made off for New Zealand, and has now been assigned another post in London. Admiral d'Argenlieu found it healthy to absent himself from government headquarters for awhile, but is now back on the job.

Though it is hard to appraise the exact position at this distance, it would appear for awhile that the American troops in New Caledonia were protecting the island from the Japanese and protecting Admiral d'Argenlieu from the populace.

A successor to both M. Sautot and Admiral d'Argenlieu is, it is reported, being sent to New Caledonia by General de Gaulle.

Firms Delay Steel Output, Union States

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 22 (AP)—"A few giant steel corporations" are blamed by the United States Steel Workers of American for the industry's "failures" to expand production, and for an inadequate flow of steel products for ships. It also charges they are "strangling smaller firms."

The Congress of Industrial Organizations' union in its constitutional convention adopted a resolution on "inadequacy of steel capacity" demanding that Congress investigate "the work of the so-called Steel Expansion Committee of the War Production Board," which it asserted "has sabotaged the order to expand steel ingot capacity immediately by 10,000,000 tons."

A congressional inquiry also was asked of "the systematic manner in which giant steel corporations are eliminating and absorbing the smaller steel firms" from "the viewpoint of impeding vital steel war production" through industrial concentration.

It claimed production of battleships, merchant vessels, and "other implements of war" had been delayed by the "failure of the steel industry to maintain an adequate flow of important steel products" and said these delayed shipments and "failures to expand steel production are directly attributable to the machinations of a few giant steel corporations."

Discussing the resolution, Harold J. Ruttenberg, the Union's research director, said the ingot expansion program will "fail by 50 per cent" and that there are 20 steel concerns "whose death dates have been set by the large corporations."

Mr. Ruttenberg told delegates "it would take a 27-day general strike in the steel industry to do the damage that has been done to the war program by big corporations' diversion of steel to other than war needs," and that "it would take a 17-day general strike to do the damage that has been done by holding scrap for higher prices."

The Union asked the WPB to eliminate from its iron and steel branch "those dollar-a-year men" or temporary personnel "who are responsible for this criminal neglect to expand steel capacities." It proposed that the Union be given an opportunity to share in an immediate WPB program "to make up for this slack."

The resolution did not give any details of the WPB group's asserted "sabotage" and "criminal neglect."

Two Cleveland firms, Otis Steel Company and W. H. Davey Steel Company, were mentioned by Mr. Ruttenberg in connection with the resolution. The former's assets are being purchased by Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. The latter sold its plant to Detroit interests and liquidated its business as of May 1.

Unwarranted Pay To Be Prevented

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that the Government would do everything it could to prevent what he termed unwarranted pay increases by private plants.

A half dozen steps might be taken, the President said, but he did not enumerate any of them to his press conference.

He remarked that efforts would be made to keep private plants in line with the general policy of wage stabilization as a result of a question about an aircraft company in Southern California which was willing to raise wages. Asked whether that would conflict with his program to hold down living costs, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought it would because we could not have one plant, which was able to pay, granting raises which would make workers in other plants unhappy.

Scenic Splendor

Canadian Pacific Railway

Twin Falls in Yoho Valley

In a drop of over 1,200 feet these falls in the Canadian Rockies topple to the rocks below to create a thunderous noise heard for several miles.

Canada's Yoho National Park Vast Area of Scenic Wonders

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Yoho!" exclaimed an Indian the first time he came upon the region known today as Yoho Valley in British Columbia. That was just his way of saying, "It sure is wonderful." And it is.

Even to the usually stolid and unemotional Indian, whose moccasined feet had trod many a trail through the mountain wilderness, who had beheld the towering snow-capped peaks and hanging glaciers high above the eagle's nest, who had passed by the thundering waterfall where dwelt the Manitou, and who had hunted through the beautiful valleys of his great alpine kingdom, the scene before him was so magnificent and overpowering that it evoked this expression of delight.

So, in 1886, when the Government of Canada decided to set aside as a national park this area containing some of nature's most impressive carvings and colorings, the name "Yoho" was appropriately applied to it.

Yoho National Park is located in British Columbia, Canada's most mountainous province. It embraces some of the most remarkable scenic regions in the Canadian Rockies. Lying to the west of the continental divide, and adjoining Banff and Kootenay National Parks, its area of 507 square miles presents scenes of surpassing alpine grandeur. The mountains, particularly along the divide, rise to great heights, and many are topped the year round by ice and snow.

Beautiful Valleys

Outstanding too, is the splendor of its valleys. Some are set with lakes that sparkle like jewels. Others are coursed by tumbling streams or draped with filmy waterfalls that have their source in glaciers high up on the mountain walls.

Like Banff, Yoho National Park owes its existence to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which follows the Kicking Horse River through the park from east to west.

Yoho National Park is accessible both by railway and motor highway. The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Trans-Canada Highway thread their way along the canyon of the Kicking Horse River, at places almost overhanging each other. Eastbound, the railway achieves the ascent of the Great Divide by means of spiral tunnels through Mounts Cathedral and Ogden which rank among the engineering accomplishments of the world. The trains enter the mountains and turn around in them, gaining altitude eastbound, dropping to lower levels westbound. The highway, in part, follows the old right-of-way used by the railway before the tunnels were built.

Easy access is now provided from such points as Banff, Lake Louise, and Jasper, on the east and north, and Golden, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Vancouver, and other points west.

Scenic Drive

The Kicking Horse Trail, as the main road through the park is called, provides a remarkable scenic drive of about 32 miles, and gives access to side roads leading to Emerald Lake and Yoho Valley. Entering the park from the east the road crosses the Great Divide at the summit of Kicking Horse Pass and passes beneath a huge wooden arch marking the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia. A few miles farther on the route skirts Wapta Lake, a favored fishing spot, and headwaters of the Kicking Horse River.

From Wapta Lake the highway passes the entrance to Yoho Valley, the town of Field, and the Natural Bridge, to reach the park boundary at Leanchoil. From this point the spectacular Lower Canyon of the Kicking Horse may be followed to Golden, a distance of 17 miles.

The 11-mile trip from Field to the Yoho Valley provides one of the finest outings in the park. After skirting Mounts Burgess and Field, the route teurns off the Kicking Horse Trail to the Valley Road at a point four miles from Field. Soon appears the "meeting of the waters," where the Yoho River joins the Kicking Horse in a leaping cascade. A little farther on the valley walls rise abruptly and the river roars through a narrow canyon.

Virgin Forests

Then comes the "switchback," where the road zig-zags up the grade in three sharp turns, to follow the base of Mount Wapta through virgin forests of spruce and balsam. Soon to meet the eye is Takakkaw Falls, seeming to drop out of the sky. This waterfall has its source in the Daly Glacier high on Mount Niles, and falls nearly 1,800 feet before it tumbles into the Yoho River.

The road ends within a short distance of Yoho Valley Lodge, but a trail leads up the valley to Twin Falls and Yoho Glacier, skirting Laughing and Bridal Veil Falls on the way to Twin Falls Tea-house. The return may be made over the spectacular High Line Trail, built along the slope of President Range 1,500 feet above the Valley floor.

Reached by a fine trail some eight miles in length from Wapta Lake or Hector Station, Lake O'Hara rivals Lake Louise in claim to beauty. Although less than a mile long and half a mile wide, its wonderful coloring and perfect setting have been an inspiration to artists from the world over. Blue-green waters, fed by melting glaciers, mirror the giant peaks that rise almost sheer from spruce-clad shores. On the eastern side are Seven Sisters Falls, which tumble from Lake Oesa, hidden on a rocky bench beneath Mount Lefroy.

Today Yoho National Park ranks high among Canada's mountain playgrounds. Even to those who have visited some of the most noted alpine regions in the world, the first sight of this enchanted valley calls forth expressions of sheer delight and wonder. The scene is so inspiring and emotional that one wants to shout, as the Indian shouted long ago, "Yoho!"

Roosevelt Bespeaks an Even Keel on War News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—President Roosevelt today asked the country to take the good news of the war without allowing it to create unwarranted and artificial optimism.

He declared that the United States must be ready to fight a long, hard war; he foresaw disappointments ahead, and he gave a renewed assurance that all unfavorable news would be released just as soon as it was certain that its publication would not aid the enemy.

There have been confidence-inspiring developments and confidence-inspiring news in the past few weeks and Mr. Roosevelt, responding to questions at his press conference this morning, said nothing to detract from their significance.

A high official of the War Department, who has access to all military and production information, has specifically asserted that the balance of military power has now shifted from the Axis to the United Nations.

Plant Expansion Halted

The War Production Board has confirmed the news reports that it is curtailing radically all plant expansion on the assumption that the United States will be in a strategically better position by fighting with everything it is now able to produce rather than delay offensives until the rate of production can be brought to a much higher level.

Without citing the evidence on which he based his judgment, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has publicly stated to the press that victory may come earlier than has heretofore been expected.

The President did not minimize these events or decry these judgments. He advised a wide check-rein on overoptimism and over-pessimism. He spoke of the tendency of the American people to overstatement, to ups and downs in feeling and he bespoke an even keel.

Warning on "Victories"

Mr. Roosevelt particularly warned against allowing skirmishes in the war and isolated feats being inflated into decisive victories.

He declined to cite any examples but it is possible that the Tokyo bombing, accentuated again by the award to Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, would be a pertinent illustration.

He was asked whether he thought the joint Army-Navy review of the war, just issued last week end, contributed to the current groundswell of optimism. He said he had not read it. Perhaps the weakness of the review was that while it dealt objectively with the favorable developments, it passed over almost entirely the unfavorable developments.

As to skirmishes, it has to be said that authentic, detailed information from Russia is so slight that American military authorities do not feel they can reach any reliable conclusion on the significance of the Kharkov drive.

Doubt About Kharkov

Military men respect the capacity to keep military secrets, but they are disappointed that they are not getting more direct and inside information from the Soviets. As it is, they are not yet sure whether the Kharkov campaign is a major decision or a major skirmish. Therefore, it, too, should not yet be allowed to produce either overoptimism or overpessimism.

With another sinking of an American merchant vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, announced yesterday, the President emphasized that the submarine campaign constitutes a serious problem but he did not believe that anyone was underestimating its gravity.

Bad news, he said, should be passed by the censors just as much as good news, and he affirmed that it would continue to be except in so far as premature releases would be of military value to the Axis.

Raising of Normandie Ordered After Committee's Approval

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Navy undertook its greatest salvage operation yesterday, to raise the burned, mud-laden, waterlogged hull of the former French liner Normandie from the bottom of a slip in New York Harbor, where it turned over after a fire Feb. 9.

Work preliminary to the delicate salvage operations has been under way for some days, and an unqualified go-ahead order was issued by Secretary Knox yesterday after he had been told by a special advisory committee of experts that the huge ship could be raised.

The committee recommended, however, that a decision as to whether the ship should also be reconditioned, and for what purpose, should not be made until later when war shipping needs of the future can be more exactly determined.

The committee which studied the advisability of raising the Normandie was headed by J. Barstow Smull of J. H. Winchester & Co., New York City. Its secretary was Commander W. A. Sullivan, Chief of the Navy's Salvage Service. Commander Sullivan will have general charge of the salvage operations.

Extreme Care Needed

At a press conference at the Navy Department, Commander Sullivan said that the method of raising the ship would be to divide the hull into water-tight compartments and then get it afloat by pumping out the water inside. But he emphasized that extreme care must be taken (1) to keep the vessel from sliding off its present resting place into deep mud, (2) from being damaged by a rock ledge on which it now rests and (3) from turning upwright and then foundering on its other side.

In connection with the main salvage operations, Commander Sullivan said, there are many complications. For one thing, when the ship turned on its side, an estimated 100 tons of glass and fitting tumbled along the topsy-turvy decks to the interior portside, which in the process of turning became the bottom of the hull.

All this, and an accumulation of 10,000 cubic feet of mud, must be cleaned out before pumping can start. This work will be done by divers working in the black interior of the ship.

So much of the work involves use of divers that the Navy has set up a divers school on Pier 88. Fourteen young engineering officers and 75 enlisted artificers of the Navy have been ordered there for instruction. As rapidly as they become qualified they will be employed on the salvage work.

The great portion of the work will be done by civilian employees of Merritt, Chapman and Scott of Boston, whose salvage division was taken over entirely by the Navy some months ago and operated as a part of its own salvage service.

Delay on Promotions

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the Senate delayed action on the promotions of four top ranking Navy officials to await formal release of a report by its Naval Affairs Committee on an investigation into the Normandie fire.

At the request of Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, it passed over temporarily President Roosevelt's appointment of Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews to the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral commanding the eastern sea frontier.

Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut then suggested that the Senate also delay action on the appointment of Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade to the temporary rank of Vice-Admiral commanding the western sea frontier, and the appointments of Robert H. English and Donald B. Beary to the temporary rank of Rear Admiral.

Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, who previously had held up approval by the Naval Committee of the Andrews nomination, said he was satisfied by the Committee's investigation that no blame was attached to Rear Admiral Andrews in connection with the Normandie disaster.

Undue Haste

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has prepared a tentative report holding confusion of command partly responsible for the Normandie fire and recommending creation of an Office of Inspector General of the Navy to prevent any future mixups.

Carelessness, poor supervision and lack of precautions also contributed to the fire and capsizing of the Normandie, said the report which is now in printed form and awaiting final committee approval. It declared that while sabotage played no part in the incident, there was a lack of adequate safeguards against subversive activity.

A report by James F. Dulligan of New York, special counsel for the committee's investigation, explained that the work was "unduly accelerated through decisions made by the United States Navy Bureau of Ships in Washington by persons in authority who were not on the scene, who had no personal knowledge of the work entailed, yet placed unreasonable time limitations on those charged with the actual burden of doing the work—and in the face of advice to the contrary by subordinate Navy officers who were on the scene and fully acquainted with the difficulties involved."

The report contained a finding that it was difficult to place the blame on any one individual and included a statement by Mr. Dulligan that "no one can truthfully say" responsibility for the loss of the ship rested with Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, Commander of the eastern sea frontier.

Railway Labor Agreement

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—A Presidential executive order authorized today the appointment of emergency fact-finding boards to adjust railway labor disputes without waiting for the workers involved to take a formal strike vote and fix a date for the work stoppage.

This step had been requested by railway labor unions and was concurred in, the President said, by the Association of American Railroads.

Under the previous machinery for adjusting rail labor controversies, it was imperative that a strike be ordered before an emergency board could be set up.

But labor unions have renounced their right to strike during the present emergency, so the new arrangement was worked out for the duration of the war.

Now, if mediation or arbitration fails to settle a dispute in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, instead of taking a strike vote, the employees, through their union leaders, may ask for the creation of an emergency fact-finding board.

Mr. Roosevelt's executive order provided for the creation, for the duration, of a national railway labor panel consisting of a chairman and eight members. The chairman was empowered to designate three members of the panel to sit as an emergency board whenever, in his judgment, a dispute might interfere with the prosecution of the war.

The panel is to be appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, but he told a press conference he had not yet picked the membership.

Remote Washington Kin Running for Congress

EPHRATA, Wash., May 22 (AP)—George Washington's great-great-great-great-great grandnephew is a candidate for Congress from Washington.

He is slender Nat Washington, a young Ephrata attorney, whose father, Nat, Sr., left the Washingtons' hereditary abode in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia in the early years of the century.

The Washingtons trace their ancestry to John Augustine Washington, younger brother of George.

Nat is seeking the Democratic nomination for the Fourth District seat held by Knute Hill, veteran Democrat.

Aid Plans in Event of Attack

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt announced today that the Federal Security Agency, the Office of Civilian Defense and the American Red Cross had agreed on plans to aid civilian victims of any enemy attacks which might be made on the United States.

Immediate responsibility for any injury in bombing or shelling, he said in a formal statement, falls on the emergency medical service of the United States Citizens' Defense Corps, operating under the OCD. While the Red Cross will not duplicate the work of this service, it will help furnish nurses' aides, stretcher teams, ambulances and supplementary equipment.

The Red Cross also will be relief to supply food, clothing and temporary shelter for masses of individuals in the emergency period during and immediately after an attack. These functions will be continued only until regular Federal, State and local agencies are able to begin assuming this responsibility.

While emergency feeding and housing is recognized as a responsibility of the Red Cross, the statement said this was a function of the over-all emergency services of the Citizens' Defense Corps. The plans agreed on by the three agencies, Mr. Roosevelt said, supply the means for dovetailing work of the Government with that of organizations supported voluntarily by the public.

"The 3,734 Red Cross chapters," he said, "can now work on a common understanding with local defense councils and public welfare and health agencies in every county in the United States—for the safety and welfare of the American people."

The new setup, Mr. Roosevelt told a press conference, is based on such experiences as those during the Ohio River floods a few years ago where excellent teamwork was attained among the Army, Navy, Red Cross and local officials.

New York City's Dimout Held Unsatisfactory

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—The night sky above New York was called a "murderous mound of light" by Maj. Gen. T. A. Terry, commanding the Second Corps Area, who declared that the Army still was displeased with the City's dimouts.

General Terry asserted the Army "hoped" to avoid drastic measures.

He added that tests made at sea showed the glow was about eight times brighter than that seen from land toward the horizon.

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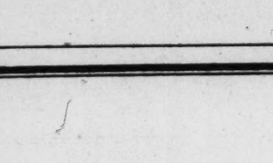

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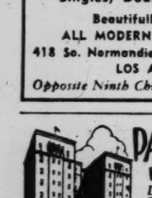

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The Home Forum

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Orcharding here is carried on scientifically; that is, in accord with the knowledge won through a long period of experimentation plus the information gained from the agricultural institutions of the State. The uncertainties which formerly characterized the industry have in large measure been removed, and what was formerly a precarious enterprise is now carried on with a goodly degree of certainty and fair profit.

* * *

In recent days, from any one of the numerous hills, one looked out upon great stretches of white in the distance, having the appearance of immense fields of snow. The apple blossoms, as the spring came, burst out their pink and white petals with a suddenness well described as explosive. In recent years, there has been but a brief interval between the chill of March and the heat of April and May. The old settlers insist that the climate is changing; and, from our brief experience in the region, the conclusion seems justified.

To journey along the country roads, when the orchards are clad in their robes of pearly white and the air is redolent with the dainty odor of apple blossoms, is one of the delightful experiences which bind us country-lovers to this region. Again in autumn, when the promise of spring has been fulfilled, the glow and odor of ripened fruit often lure us along the orchard rows. To Johnny Appleseed, whether or not he ever reached this section, is due an accolade for his foresight and tremendous industry in spreading his bag of apple seeds far and wide over the East.

Certain summer denizens, freed from their city environment, have satisfied their aesthetic sense of beauty by adding to the apple-glow of the region the blooms of many varieties of flowering crabs. These varying in color from snow-white to dark pink add a radiance that quickly attracts the eye. Crab trees in full bloom are among the most colorful and hence charming of all flowering trees. That the fruit is of minor, or no, value is of little moment in the midst of the extensive orchards that literally blanket the hillsides at Rockbottom. It is a region that gladdens the heart of every genuine nature lover, and the variety of its charms precludes the possibility of dullness or ennui among its denizens.

* * *

In these sketches from the pages of nature's ever-fascinating book, I have often spoken of the individuality, if I may use that term, of the seasons. No two springs are alike, and this variation in its habits finds diversified expression in the nature all about us. This year, toward the end of April, the temperature suddenly turned into summer heat, the highest ever recorded for the season. As a result, vegetation burst into action at least two weeks ahead of its usual custom. The many spring flowers were in evidence by the opening of May, and the maples hung out their brilliant jewels far ahead of their usual season. It was to us a happy experience, for by so much did it hasten our enjoyment.

With the birds, however, the quality of the season makes little difference. They come almost by the calendar and in regular order, be the weather warm or cold. Bluebirds and robins and song sparrows and chippies and flickers are as regular as the clock and, soon after their appearance, begin their search for their nesting-sites. It is a joy to check up on the time of arrival of these far travelers. Railroad and steamship lines, it seems, might learn lessons in constancy from the birds.

* * *

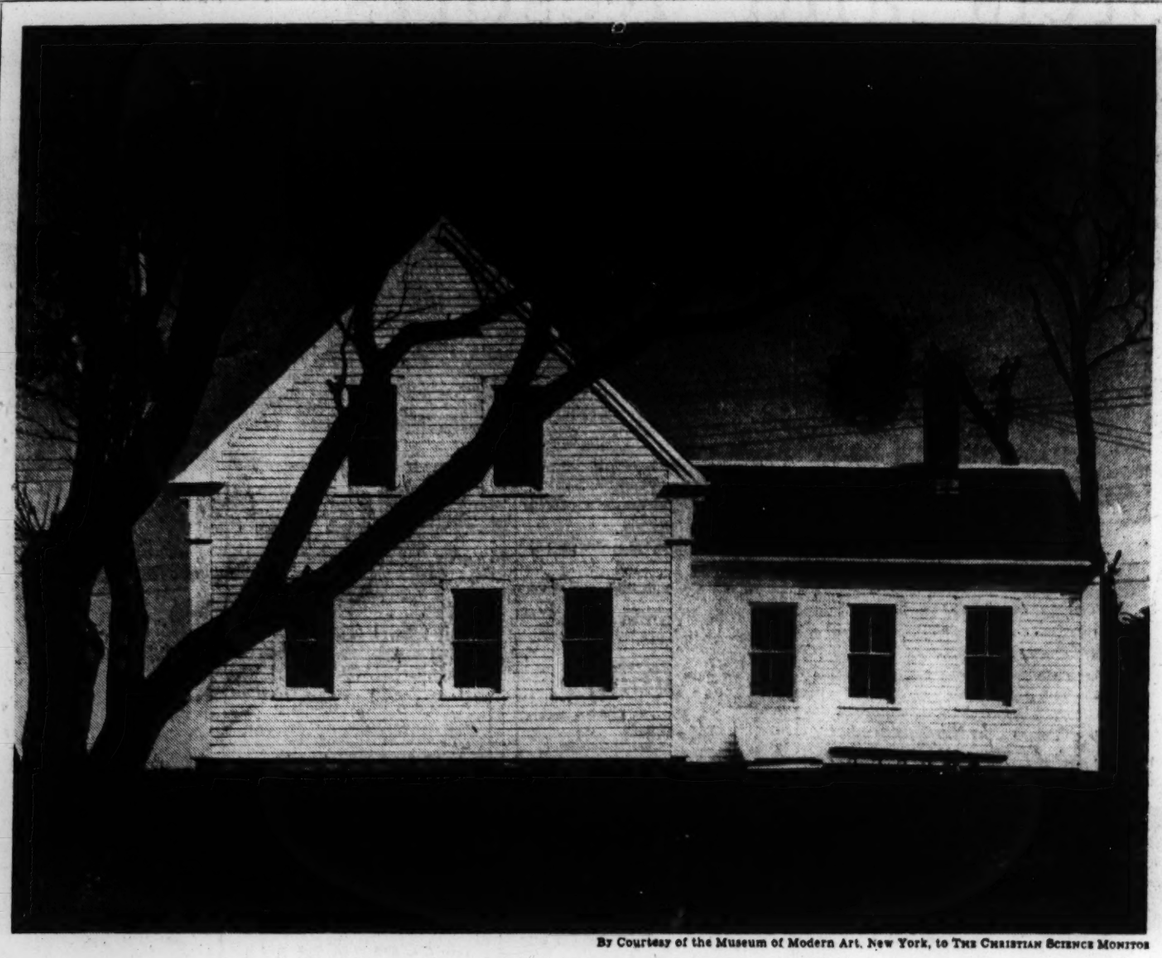
It happens that, on my schedule, bobolinks are due to arrive on May 8, early morning. On that date, at sunrise, I made my way toward the brook with eyes and ears alert. Imagine my satisfaction, not to say delight, when, just as I reached the stone bridge, the happy rollicking notes of the first bobolink caught my eager ears! There he was, the dainty minstrel, in his gay dress of coal-black and snow-white, with a dash of yellow on his crest, swaying on the limb of a newly set water maple, pouring out his joyous song with all the abandon of the summer meadows. He had arrived as per schedule from his winter abode in far-away Brazil—and on time. There is a mystery about it all. How faithfully do they respond to the urge of instinct, which drives them through their long aerial pathway! We are always extremely grateful that this meadow minstrel becomes a regular visitor to Rockbottom.

* * *

One incident of the spring still puzzles me. It is yet unsolved. Sitting at twilight under an old apple tree at the end of the garden, I suddenly became aware of a pair of wood ducks flying just above the pond. I thought they would circle and light. Instead, they crossed the water, flew straight toward the house, and it seemed certain to me that one of them had lighted on an old russet apple tree, the gnarled limbs and bole of which had many cavities, holes large enough for a home-site for these tree-nesting birds. Upon investigation, although I examined the tree from top to bottom, yet no sign could I find of the duck. The next morning, soon after light, I saw them fly squarely over the house, disappearing to the north. The next evening they came again toward the old apple tree and, it seemed, were about to light on it. They did not, however, and each day for a week, at morning and evening, they have come to our grounds in the same manner. We are indeed curious to know both their purpose and intent.

Every morning adds new arrivals to the bird chorus. This, May 14, on making my trip to the brook, catbird and sebec told me of their arrival. Soon all the summer visitors will have arrived, and for a month we shall be regaled with a chorus of song, always a delight to our sympathetic and appreciative ears.

ALBERT FIELD GILMORE



By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION": *A Photograph by Wright Morris*

THE STRAIGHTFORWARD statement of this photograph needs no accompanying words nor explanation. For all its austerity, it suggests the freedom of expression, the freedom to think and live and worship which is inherent in the American way of life. The photograph has been superbly taken; the unrelieved foreground, the stark whiteness of the house and the dark rectangles of windows, with only the branches of the tree breaking the severity, show a keen sense of composition and spatial pattern.

As a prize-winning photograph in the recent "Image of Freedom Competition," held by the Museum of Modern Art's Department of Photography, this print by Wright Morris, of New York City, was exhibited with nearly a hundred others at the Museum. Because it was chosen not only for its merit as a fine photograph, but for its relation to the idea behind the phrase "Image of Freedom," a passage from the invitation to photographers to enter the competition is worth quoting.

This reads in part: "Let us look at these United States . . . now, in these critical days, when our lives and all that gives them meaning are threatened.

"What gives our lives meaning? Why do we feel that, with all its faults, this is the place we want to live? Why do we feel that the foundations of our national life are not only unshaken but capable of supporting a greater, more human structure than any nation, or combination of nations, has yet built? . . .

"In this immense panorama, what, to you, most deeply signifies America?"

B. T.

Recording a High Wind

FOR MANY generations, it has been common knowledge that winds on exposed mountain-peaks can on occasion be fiendishly high—exposed buildings had to be weighted with stone, chained down at the corners, and so on, or they would simply blow away. But only in recent years have these icy gales on lonely peaks been measured with heated anemometers designed to resist the choking action of common mountain snow and rime and icing. On the twelfth of April, 1934, a modern mountain anemometer happened to be exposed above the Harvard Observatory on Mount Washington in northern New Hampshire. Now, Mount Washington is only a 6000-foot peak, such as would scarcely be dignified with the name of "mountain" in the more perpendicular parts of the Great West. But the convergence of cyclone tracks through New England puts Mount Washington squarely in the groove followed by many departing storms, and makes it climatically equal to much higher Pike's Peak. On this pleasant April day in New England high southwesterly gales were general as a northeastward-hurrying tropical air mass felt the advance crowding of an oncoming cold front and politely tried to get out of the way. Even at surface stations the southwesterly wind was blowing fresh to strong. During most of that afternoon the wind on Mount Washington summit was well above a hundred and fifty miles per hour; and at one time it reached the *officially verified all-time record velocity of two hundred and thirty-one miles an hour.*—From "Weather and the Ocean of Air," by WILLIAM HOLMES WENSTROM. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Windows

The windows of my house are high—
To show earth and reveal the sky,
And so my windows hold for me,
Both near and far, a unity.
Inside and out, I keep them bright
To share the shadow and the light
On clouds and wings, on grass and tree—
To turn and look within—and be
Still part of pageants passing by,
A note in some vast symphony.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

"Obedience to Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE in the healing of sin and disease are the seeker's desire and willingness to be obedient to Truth. Proof of this is given in those wonderful cases of healing effected by humanity's great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, as recounted in the Gospels. Most of the diseases—many of which would be considered incurable by the medical profession—were instantaneously healed, and in many instances the patient responded to Jesus' healing words in ways that evidenced spiritual regeneration as well as physical healing.

A very beautiful example of this is found in the fifth chapter of John's Gospel where we read that a man who "had an infirmity thirty and eight years" lay beside the pool of Bethesda at Jerusalem. There he anxiously waited for "the moving of the water," hoping that some day he might avail himself of the much-talked-of healing power supposed to lie within its troubled depths. For, according to the general superstition, the one who first entered the water after it was disturbed received healing.

Jesus did not offer to help the man into the pool. Instead, cutting through false belief and superstition, he offered him permanent freedom from the slavery of suffering and from the ignorant, false beliefs which had bound him. He asked the man if he would be made whole. Not realizing what the Master meant, the man related his inability to enter the pool. Jesus replied, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." And we read that "immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked." Instant obedience brought complete restoration.

Perhaps today there are many weary, heart-sick sufferers who think that the age for such glorious works is long past. Whilst longing for freedom, they may yet believe that evil is sent or allowed by God for their spiritual advancement. They are unaware of the power and presence which await only a glimpse of the Christ, Truth, on the part of the individual, to express themselves in mastery over disease, poverty, sin, or other discords. Because of the advent of Christian Science, which teaches—as Jesus taught—that God is Love, Love giving only good to all its children, evil can be proved powerless and unreal. Yet in order that divine harmony may be experienced by each individual, obedience to Spirit instead of material sense is needed. The active expression of true brotherliness and constant affirmation of man's sonship with God are called for. On page 183 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Divine Mind rightly demands man's entire obedience, affection, and strength. No reservation is made for any lesser loyalty. Obedience to Truth gives man power and strength."

"Obedience to Truth" involves a continual spiritual rising above the recurring suggestion that man is mortal. Such rising can be stabilized only by the recognition and understanding, gained through the study of Christian Science, that man in the likeness of God, divine Mind, is spiritual, not material. As the expression of God, good, man manifests all that is included in true being—health, peace, strength, purity, and love. Claiming our spiritual selfhood, we shall find the errors of material belief and ignorance falling away, even as they fell from the impotent man when he rose in instant response to the Master's healing power.

Tenderly encouraging are the teachings of Christian Science to those desiring to rise above the mesmeric claims resulting from the false supposition that life is material. Certain victory over evil awaits us as we learn to cast out fear and the belief that aught besides God has power to control our life! Instead of evil beliefs having mastery over us through our own acceptance of their mythical power, we rise, through spiritual thinking, to master them. Paul indicated this in his epistle to the Galatians, when he asked (5:7), "Who did hinder you that ye should not obey the truth?" Obedient to the demands of Truth we eliminate hindrances to progress and joy.

How to be obedient to God's demands is often the honest question of the seeker for Truth. In these words Mrs. Eddy, on page 117 of "Miscellaneous Writings," gives the answer: "Obedience is the offspring of Love; and Love is the Principle of unity, the basis of all right thinking and acting; it fulfils the law." Learning to know God, divine Love, and to reflect Love in all our daily affairs, in thought and deed, we gain the inevitable reward for such obedience in healing.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Posłuszeństwo Prawdzie"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

W LECZENIU grzechu i choroby, wielkiej wagi ze strony poszukiwacza jest pożądanie i chęć być posłusznem Prawdzie. Dowód tego znajdziemy w zadziwiających wypadkach leczenia dokonanego przez największego Drogowskazyciela ludzkości, Chrystusa Jezusa, opisanych w ewangelji. Większość chorób—z których wiele byłoby uznane za niewyleczalne przez lekarzy—była natychmiast wyleczona, i w wielu wypadkach chory reagował do uleczających słów Jezusa w sposób który wskazywał duchowe odrodzenie jakoteż i fizyczne uleczenie.

Piękny przykład tego znajdziemy w piątem rozdziale ewangielji świętego Jana gdzie czytamy że „był tam niektóry człowiek trzydzieści ośm lat chorobą złożony," który leżał przy sadzawce zwaną Betesda w Jeruzalem. Tam on troskliwie oczekiwał „poruszenia wody" ufając że któregoś dnia będzie on miał sposobność skorzystać z wielce rozgłoszonej leczniczej siły które niespokojna głębia wody miała posiadać. Ponieważ według powszechnego przesądu, ten który pierw wstąpił do wody gdy została ona poruszoną był uzdrowiony.

Jezus nie ofiarował dopomódz choremu wstąpić do sadzawki. Natomiast odrzucił fałszywe wiary i przesądy i ofiarował mu stałą wolność od niewoli cierpienia jakoteż i od ciemnoty, fałszywych przekonań które go krępowały. Spytał się chorego czy zechce być uleczonym. Nie wiedząc co Mistrz miał na myśli, człowiek tłumaczył że nie może wstąpić do sadzawki. Rzekł mu Jezus: „Wstań, weźmij łoże twoje a chodź." I czytamy że „zaraz stał się zdrowym on człowiek i wziął łoże swoje, i chodził." Bezzwłoczne posłuszeństwo przyniosło całkowite uzdrowienie.

Może jest dziś wielu zmęczonych, rozpaczających i cierpiących którzy myślą że przeszedł już wiek tych cudownych czynów. Chociaż pragną wyzwolenia, niektórzy nawet może wierzą że zło jest zesłane lub dozwolone przez Boga dla postępu duchownego. Nie baczni są oni istniejącej siły która oczekuje tylko dostrzeżenia Chrystusa, Prawdy, ze strony człowieka aby siła ta się wyraziła zwycięzko nad chorobą, biedą, grzechem i innemi niepowodzeniami. Z powodu przyjścia Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej która uczy—jak Jezus uczył—że Bóg jest Miłością, Miłością która daje tylko dobro wszystkim swym dzieciom, zło można wykazać jako bezsilne i nieprawdziwe. Lecz żeby boska zgodność być mogła doświadczoną przez każdego człowieka musi być posłuszeństwo Ducha a nie poczucie materyalne. Jest potrzeba czynnego wyrażenia prawdziwego braterstwa i bezustannego potwierdzania człowieczego synostwa z Bogiem. Na stronicy 183 podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego) Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „Boska Myśl słusznie żąda całkowitego posłuszeństwa, przywiązania i siły człowieczej. Niema żadnego zastrzeżenia co do mniejszej wierności. Posłuszeństwo Prawdzie daje człowiekowi potęgę i siłę."

„Posłuszeństwo Prawdzie" wymaga bezustannego duchownego wznoszenia się nad powtarzający podszept że człowiek jest śmiertelnym. To wznoszenie się może być ustalonem tylko przez rozpoznanie i zrozumienie zdobyte nauką Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej że człowiek w podobieństwie Boga, boskiej Myśli, jest duchownem nie cielesnem. Jako wyrażeniem Boga, dobra, człowiek okazuje wszystko to które jest objęte w prawdziwej istotności—zdrowie, pokój, siła, czystość, i miłość. Przy żądaniu naszego duchownego jestestwa, wynajdziemy że omyłki wiary materyalnej i ciemnoty odpadają tak jak odpadły od bezsilnego człowieka gdy wstał w natychmiastowej odpowiedzi do leczniczej siły Mistrza.

Miło zachęcające są nauki Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej dla tych którzy chcą się wznieść ponad mesmeryczne wymagania pochodzące z fałszywej wiary że zycie jest materyalnem. Pewne zwycięstwo nad złem oczekuje nas gdy nauczymy się odrzucić bojazń i wiarę że nic oprócz Boga ma siłę władzy nad naszem życiem! Zamiast złych pojęć które mają władzę nad nami gdy przyjmiemy ich bajeczną siłę, wznosimy się przez duchowne myślenie aby opanować je. Święty Paweł wskazał to w swym liście apostolskim do Galatów gdy się zapytał (5:7), „Któż wam przeszkodził, abyście nie byli posłusznemi prawdzie?" Posłuszni wymaganiom Prawdy usuwamy przeszkody do postępu i do radości.

Jak być posłusznem wymaganiom Boga jest często szczerem zapytaniem poszukiwacza Prawdy. W tych słowach, Mrs. Eddy, na stronicy 117 "Miscellaneous Writings" (Różne Pisma) daje odpowiedź: „Posłuszeństwo jest potomkiem Miłości; a Miłość jest Zasadą jedności, podstawą słusznego myślenia i działania; wypełnia ona prawo." Nauczeniem się poznać Boga, boskiej Miłości i odzwierciadlania Miłości we wszystkich naszych dziennych działalnościach, w myśli i czynie, zdobędziemy nieunikniona nagrodę za posłuszeństwo w uzdrowieniu.

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańska są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Etched in Moonlight

A far-off sail moves past the stars
Through crystal waves that trace the tide.
While under moon-edged, wind-touched palms
The restless, soundless shadows stir.

BARBARA WILSON

Herman Melville Shows His Admiration for Hawthorne

A PAPERED CHAMBER in a fine old farmhouse, a mile from any other dwelling, and dipped to the eaves in foliage—surrounded by mountains, old woods, and Indian pools,—this, surely, is the place to write of Hawthorne. Some charm is in this northern air, for love and duty seem both impelling to the task. A man of a deep and noble nature has seized me in this seclusion. His wild, witch-voice rings through me; or, in softer cadences, I seem to hear it in the songs of the hill-side birds that sing in the larch-trees at my window. . . .

It is curious how a man may travel along a country road, and yet miss the grandest or sweetest prospects by reason of an intervening hedge, so like all other hedges as in no way to hint of the wide landscape beyond. So has it been with me concerning the enchanting landscape in the soul of this Hawthorne, this most excellent Man of Mosses. His Old Manse has been written now four years, but I never read it till a day or two since. I had seen it in the book-stores—heard of it often—even had it recommended to me by a tasteful friend, as a rare, quiet book, perhaps too deserving of popularity to be popular. . . .

Stretched on that new-mown clover, the hill-side breeze blowing over me through the wide barn door, and soothed by the hum of the bees in the meadows around, how magically stole over me this Mossy Man! And how amply, how bountifully, did he redeem that delicious promise to his guests in the Old Manse, of whom it is written: "Others could give them pleasure, or amusement, or instruction—these could be picked up anywhere; but it was for me to give them rest—rest, in a life of trouble! What better could be done for those weary and world-worn spirits? . . . what better could be done for anybody who came within our magic circle than to throw the spell of a tranquil spirit over him?" So all that day, half-buried in the new clover, I watched this Hawthorne's "Assyrian dawn, and Paphian sunset and moonrise from the summit of our eastern hill." . . .

But it is the least part of genius that attracts admiration. Where Hawthorne is known, he seems to be deemed a pleasant writer, with a pleasant style,—a sequestered, harmless man, from whom any deep and weighty thing would hardly be anticipated—a man who means no meanings. But there is no man, in whom humour and love, like mountain peaks, soar to such a rapt height as to receive the irradiations of the upper skies;—there is no man in whom humour and love are developed in that high form called genius; no such man can exist without also possessing, as the indispensable complement of these, a great, deep intellect, which drops down into the universe like a plummet. Or, love and humour are only the eyes through which such an intellect views this world. The great beauty in such a mind is but the product of its strength. — From "Hawthorne and His Mosses," by HERMAN MELVILLE.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Pertinent Facts on Rubber ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

The Brookings Institution today, in a study by Charles L. Dearing, puts as clearly as it has been yet stated the acute nature of the rubber shortage. The gasoline shortage in the East is serious enough but it is really a matter of transportation. Rubber tires represent transportation itself for America's motor civilization.

The survey estimates that 20,000,000 passenger cars are needed to maintain civilian economy without serious disruption. There are about 7,000,000 more cars than that running in normal times. If normal driving habits continue, the supply of tires will be unable to meet essential requirements by the middle of next year, and will be completely exhausted by 1945.

Mr. Dearing makes the case for what many Washington observers think is coming, extension of gasoline rationing on a nation-wide basis. In addition, he declares that even with drastic and immediate over-all rationing further steps must be taken. To begin with, he proposes supplemental legal action prohibiting ownership of more than five tires a family. This would immobilize an estimated 2,000,000 passenger cars now owned by two-car families. Even this may not be sufficient. It may be necessary to requisition several million additional cars before the crisis is over, Mr. Dearing thinks.

Conflicting Stories Cause Confusion

The public still may not appreciate the full gravity of the situation. Conflicting stories that have gone out of Washington have caused confusion and the very size of the thing gives it an air of implausibility. There have been stories of marvelous new synthetic products to replace rubber in a month or two and there also have been interested individuals who have sought to minimize the difficulties. But there has been little doubt of the reality of the crisis among observers who have attended congressional hearings. Rationing is apt to get worse before it gets better, they have concluded. Donald Nelson has called a press conference today with Joseph Eastman, transportation czar, and others, to give a definitive comment on the whole matter.

America depends on the automobile to keep its essential economy running. It is here that the Brookings studies are particularly interesting. The degree of dependence on passenger-car transport varies widely with localities and occupations. Thus in the country a car is essential to farmers, and defense workers going in from small towns to factories also are much more in need of cars than suburban commuters. In the Michigan area and elsewhere big war plants have been constructed on the theory that workers will come in their own cars. Some of them depend wholly on car or bus; some war factories on the edge of cities draw workers from widely scattered areas not served by any municipal line. Thus the problem may be one not merely of conserving rubber and cars but of allocating the diminishing supply.

Large Cities to Be Cut First

If the time comes when some cars must be given up to the Government, those in the large cities probably will be taken first. The Government necessarily will pay a fair price both for cars and tires. The Brookings survey finds that in cities of over half a million population, about half the cars now in use can be given up. Such abandonment would involve hardship, but not disaster. Of course, such an abandonment of cars would put a great strain on the normal municipal busses and car lines.

In towns of 25,000 to 50,000 only about 20 per cent of existing cars could be released, while out in the country only 15 per cent could be given up. The difficulty in the country as well as in the workers' areas which serve war factories is enhanced by the fact that it is in just such localities that the oldest cars tend to be concentrated. A redistribution of vehicles under Government auspices may be required in some areas.

So there the situation is. It does not look very bright. It is certainly wiser to face it realistically, however, than to try to gloss it over. Will synthetic rubber meet the problem? Every responsible technical official who has testified on the matter before a recent congressional committee says no. It must be recalled that America's expanding synthetic rubber supply must meet not only war needs at home but also the requirements of the United Nations.

Summing it up, the Brookings Report comments that the problem is so critical that mere regional treatment, such as conserving gasoline in the East Coast area, is clearly inadequate. This is not a local problem. It is a national matter.

The Country Speaks: New York

Wherever Heartache and Hunger Stalk the World ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

America's churches are not passing by on the other side. Since Pearl Harbor, war relief and refugee activities in America have necessarily undergone major changes. Some minor groups have folded up. Others have concentrated under the big organizations helping Britain, China, Russia. America's entry into the war, however, has caused neither a blackout nor a dimout in the refugee-relief job being done by America's Christian churches.

Though food is increasingly scarce in Europe, though Asiatic missionaries have been swallowed in the Japanese advance, though boundaries are sealed tight and vessels carry only war cargoes, foreign relief agencies such as those collaborating with the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America are pressing on with a zeal which can be adequately described only by the word: "Christian."

Quakers Feeding Children in France

A survey here today shows that the Quakers are continuing to feed children in France, that missionaries in China are battling heroically on the home front, that the Young Men's Christian Association carries on in the war prisons, that the American Committee for Christian Refugees distributed 85½ per cent more relief in early 1942 that in early 1941—and so on down the list.

Y. M. C. A. executives have moved through the war prisons of Europe providing programs of worship and recreation to keep war prisoners above indwelling despair. They have gathered textbooks so that prison courses might be taught by imprisoned scholars. Inmates have been able to learn data which will fit them for postwar service. Much more could be done with Europe's prison army estimated at 6,000,000 men.

Despite the advent of Laval in Vichy France, the Quakers are still carrying on relief work there, helping orphans, children in internment camps and desolate families. Some of the refugee youngsters owe their lives to the Quaker rations, and the daily feeding of 84,000 French children continues. If this work should be halted, the Friends stand ready to move thousands of undernourished French and refugee children into Switzerland, having established a $50,000 fund for this purpose.

Still another group collaborating with the Federal Council at 297 Fourth Avenue, is the Central Bureau for the Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe. This ministered last year to 11 countries.

People of 35 Nations Helped

Many have thought the refugee problem was a closed chapter, now that America was in the war. Yet in March of this year nearly 1,000 men, women and children landed in the United States, groping for freedom, while in the ports of Europe, Cuba, and Haiti are more and still more refugees awaiting passage to North or South America. Jewish agencies have done yeoman service in this work. In turn the American Committee for Christian Refugees, which has helped 7,786 individuals from 35 nations in recent years, now has the task of solving problems for those refugees in America who suddenly find themselves dismissed from jobs or branded as enemy aliens.

Among the missionaries, 2,500 workers have been stranded in mission outposts throughout the world. Some have been sustained through the International Missionary Council, with headquarters here, when European sources of support have been cut off.

In still another great field of service the American Bible Society is working to ensure that nowhere shall the din of war silence the Holy Word. With the Bible societies of England, Scotland, the Netherlands and other countries reduced in support or wholly without funds, Americans have been challenged to contribute to Bible distribution five times their usual quota.

So runs the story wherever heartache and hunger try to stalk the world. Meeting the general challenge, Protestant denominational relief committees related to the Committee on Foreign Relief Appeals in the Churches raised $2,026,000 for relief in 1941. Agencies mentioned in this account have appealed for $2,000,000 from the Protestant churches this year.

To Change the Subject:

A Letter to the Newspapers ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

Eating luncheon today, I listened in to an adjacent conversation which turned on the most intriguing of all local topics: the rationing of gasoline and its resulting problems, personal and collective.

"I simply don't know what I shall do," remarked a smartly dressed young matron who was occupied with a portion of cherry pie. "I'm Red Cross, you know. Personnel. I come in at least three days a week. From Weston. I am probably going to be drafted for service in a new hut we are erecting on the Common. Yes, near that enlistment hut. How am I going to get there? Today I came in a bus, of course. The train is out of the question. A long mile and a half from home. There were 25 people standing up in the bus the whole way. I was one of them."

And that started me to thinking furiously. So furiously that I may even write a letter to the newspapers as plenty of my betters are doing. Everybody has an important suggestion. But mine is really good. Why don't the authorities reserve the seats, the way they used to do in Paris? That is, why don't they plant little posts at the bus stops to which are attached bundles of tickets, numbered, ready for each passenger to tear off his own?

The Porte de Versailles Bus

Can't I feel myself standing in the rue de Rivoli, just across from that cold, long, gray stone side of the Louvre, waiting for my Porte de Versailles bus to take me home? Standing in the shade, as you might suspect, beneath the porticoed sidewalk. For the sun is melting the asphalt, my superfluous coat is hanging limply over my arm and, oh! how I am longing for a deep, iced drink of fresh-fruit lemonade—the like of which was never known to exist in Paris, for all its polite enticements. In my bare hand, I am clutching a thin, limp scrap of paper with a number on it; and, surreptitiously, I glance about me to see how many other people have numbers and if they are lower or higher than mine. Still, I am patient. I have fallen in with the European's more tolerant, more leisurely habits. I am even ready to admit that, whether I arrive home at three sharp or at a quarter after three, is really not a matter of first importance.

I shift from one foot to the other. My crisp copy of whatever it happens to be, just purchased at the English booksellers, W. H. Smith; my box of caramels, from Rumpelmeyer's, "tout chocolat," are growing heavier and heavier. But still I am resigned. I know that justice will be done. That I shall mount that little rear step into the amusing bus which lurches about periously sometimes as its rubber tires ride the cobbles of the Rive Gauche, as soon precisely as my numbered ticket entitles me to a seat. I have no fears about being forced to stand, like that young matron from Weston who gives her generous services to the Red Cross.

A bus comes alongside and people form into a queue. I take my place there, too; but I see plainly that my turn is not yet. The woman next to me, black-gowned and hatless like all simple women of Paris, dangles from her right arm one of those ubiquitous string bags. Very convenient, of course. One could not do without it, certainly. And yet from it drips a little stream of something sticky and yellow. I move to a safer distance and decide that she is taking home, frugally as the French do, the family's daily ration of sweet butter. She steps up into the bus and it is off. My turn has not come.

Justice of System Is Sure

I return to the shade under the porticoes of the rue de Rivoli. And there I await the next musical comedy bus, marked Porte de Versailles. I know that my turn will arrive. I need not be concerned about it. The justice of the system is inexorable. In my mind, I rehearse the route that my bus will take: one which never palls for me in its fascination. We shall cross over in front of the Louvre, the great pebbled expanse about the palace on one side, and on the other side the startlingly beautiful vista of the Tuileries with, beyond, the Champs Elysées and a barely visible Arc de Triomphe, pearl against a limpid blue sky with high clouds riding. Across the bridge, of course. The Pont Neuf, I think it is. Looking over at the barges, at the washerwomen on their quays; and, higher along the embankment, at the bookstalls, the inquisitive pedestrians, the barking dogs for whom someone does finally throw sticks.

Then a dark plunge into those steep streets: tiny, faded little shops, narrow ways thronged with shoppers, a man in a blue smock and wooden shoes swashing the sidewalk before his door, high houses seeming to nod at each other over our heads, always and forever the excited honking of motor horns. So along rue du Bac, into Boulevard St. Germain, finally turning into the endless stretches of rue Vaugirard, bringing up noisily, with a sense of triumph at having actually arrived at Boulevard Victor where the fair is blaring its music in summer and the merry-go-rounds never cease. Only a step from home, then, and all is well. The clock has not struck three.

I think that young woman from Weston would like a numbered place in a bus, even if it meant waiting her turn. As for me? Well, why should I complain? Since rationing began, all of five days ago, I haven't yet ridden in a single bus.

U. S. Launches 27 Ships to Honor Maritime Day

Pace is fastest since 1918 but it falls short of President's goal of 2,300.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 22—Today is Maritime Day. The Nation launches 27 ships to honor it. This is the greatest nation-wide launching since World War I, and marks the start of the two-ship-a-day rate which will be gradually accelerated to three or four ships a day, it is believed, as the vast building program, only recently regarded as "impossible" by many of its friends, really hits full production.

There is an ominous undertone today, even amidst the speeches, the bands and the bunting of ship launchings, on the rate new construction is accompanied by submarine sinkings, believed to be destroying more ships now, even at the faster construction rate, than are being built. Officials urge a proper perspective and avoidance of overoptimism. Big though ship production is, the so-far successful U-boat war is seriously handicapping needed supplies for America's far flung battleline and goods are piling up at docks in what is now the most serious bottleneck of the war.

Ships started sliding down the ways at one-a-minute after midnight and continued all day, in Pacific, Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes shipyards. The pace is the fastest since 1918 but falls short of what is required to reach the President's goal of 2,300 vessels for 1942-43, for which a later four-a-day is necessary. One yard launched three ships today; six yards two each, and 12 one each.

Some 100 factories working on ship materials and parts joined in celebrating the day proclaimed by President Roosevelt and Governors of 22 States. All Maritime Commissioners made speeches. War Shipping Czar Emory S. Land spoke at Boston, and Howard L. Vickery, his deputy, at New York.

Greatest number of ships ever launched in a single day in America was July 5, 1918, with 95 vessels.

Statements by high Army and Navy officials and representatives of Great Britain and Russia stressed the importance of merchantmen in the winning of the war, praised workers producing the vessels as well as the officers and men who operate them at sea.

Admiral E J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet and chief of naval operations, said the merchant marine was "vital to the country," and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, in charge of the Army's Service of Supply, said troops could reach their destinations and be supplied only so long as ships were available for transport.

Sir Arthur Salter, British representative on the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board, called ships "the weapons of victory and shipyards the arsenals of democracy and liberty," while Rear Admiral M. I. Akulin of the Russian Embassy said success depended on naval operations and "the uninterrupted flow of troops and war materials."

Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Victory Shipbuilding Program Stepped Up to Two a Day

(1) Lewis Douglas takes job as deputy administrator of War Shipping Administration. Left to right are seen Lewis M. Douglas, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission and a Deputy Administrator of the WSA, and Admiral Emory S. Land, Administrator of the WSA. (2) Another ship is launched to carry implements of war to the United Nations' battlefronts. Two new cargo ships a day is the Victory shipbuilding program inaugurated with the celebration of Maritime Day. (3) At work on a giant propeller which will soon be leaving a white wake as it moves the vessel over supply routes to the Allies. (4) New Victory Maritime poster which blossomed all over the United States with the celebration of Maritime Day today. The worker on the poster displays the "Ships for Victory" badge, which workers in all shipyards are entitled to wear.

American Shipyards Reaching Goal Once Called Fantastic

CHICAGO, May 22 (AP)—United States shipyards are moving swiftly toward an output the official German Radio once described as "theoretical and beyond the bounds of possibility," the United States Maritime Commissioner, Thomas W. Woodward, said yesterday in an address before the Traffic Club of Chicago and associate groups.

Pointing out yards had been asked to produce 8,000,000 deadweight tons of vessels this year and 15,000,000 tons in 1943—the equivalent of building the entire British merchant marine in two years—Mr. Woodward said:

"Maybe the word 'possibility' has a different meaning in German than in English. The American shipbuilders will do it, I am confident, and we will maintain that rate and better it if necessary until this war is won."

United States ship production in 1941 was twice that of 1940, and in the first four months of 1942, the total tonnage figure for 1941 has already been equaled, he said.

Mr. Woodward illustrated by citing the 105-day record set by the Commission several months ago for completing a Liberty Ship, from keel-laying to delivery. One West Coast yard has already delivered such a ship 83 days from keel laying to the completion of a 10,500-has now approved a contract "looking fto the completion of a 10,500-ton deadweight Liberty ship in 65 days."

Foresight

Mr. Woodward said:

"It was fortunate that the foresight of the President and the Congress enabled the Maritime Commission to lay the groundwork of the present enormous construction program in the two years preceding the outbreak of the war. At that time there were 10 shipyards in the United States with a total of 46 ways capable of building vessels as large as 400 feet in length. I shall not go into detail as to the various steps which have been taken to increase this program, but the increase in production of vessels can be roughly measured by saying that in 1940 production of tonnage under the Commission's program was approximately twice what it had been in 1939, the first year that ships contracted for under the Commission's regular program were delivered.

"In 1941 the production was roughly twice that of 1940. In 1942 the so-called emergency yards, building for the most part the Liberty Ships, came into production. These, supplementing the already greatly expanded yards building ships designed as part of the long-range replacement program, have enabled the American shipbuilders to produce in the first four monthes of 1942 as much tonnage as was completed in all of 1941. And this is only the beginning.

Doing Impossible

"New yards are coming into production monthly. Yards already established are producing at a hitherto unheard of rate. The Commission a few months ago set the figure of 105 days from Keel laying to delivery for Liberty Ships as a goal which it hoped shipyards could attain. This contemplating cutting the World War I time schedule for comparable vessels by almost two-thirds. The 105-day record has already fallen. A West Coast yard has delivered a ship 83 days from the laying of the keel and last week the Commission approved a substantial contract looking to the completion of a 10,500-ton deadweight Liberty Ship in 65 days from keel to delivery.

"The Commission has asked the American shipbuilders to produce 8,000,000 deadweight tons of vessels this year and 15,000,000 deadweight tons in 1943. This is the equivalent of building the entire British Merchant Marine in two years.

"This is what the German official radio has said about our program, and I quote:

"'The New York radio announces an increase in the shipbuilding program for 1943 from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons. It is obvious that the further away Americans are from actual achievement of their original aim the more they try to bolster up their courage by publishing theoretical figures which, as every expert knows, are beyond the bounds of possibility.'

"Maybe the word 'possibility' has a different meaning in German than in English. The American shipbuilders will do it, I am confident, and we will maintain that rate and better it if necessary until this war is won."

Three Elements

"We will find ourselves then," Mr. Woodward continued, "at the conclusion of hostilities in this war, with the three essential elements without which no nation may hope to maintain a position as a maritime power; first, the ships; second, the maritime personnel; third, sound and efficient operating companies. These are not mentioned necessarily in the order of importance, for they are co-equal. This dominant position in the world of merchant shipping will be but one manifestation of the place which the United States is destined to hold in the postwar world.

Two-Ships-a-Day Program

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—America's shipbuilding capacity, "now greater than all the rest of the world combined," will restore the American Merchant Marine to "a dominant place in world commerce," Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery said today.

The Admiral, Vice-Chairman of the Maritime Commission, declared cargo vessels, averaging 10,000 tons each, are coming off the ways of the nation's 60 shipyards "so fast that we can deliver them two a day into service."

He spoke at the dedication of the Westinghouse Company's new merchant marine plant in a national Maritime Day ceremony.

President Roosevelt's production goal of 23,000,000 tons of shipping by the end of 1943 will be reached, he said, "despite the doubters and scoffers that this goal is fantastic."

The $26,000,000 plant began producing turbines for the Navy 145 days after ground was broken for its construction.

Men of the Sea

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 22 (AP)—The partnership of all Americans in the country's huge shipping program was emphasized here today by John M. Carmody, Commissioner of the United States Maritime Commission, in a Maritime Day address.

In the talk prepared for delivery to the Propeller Club of New Orleans, Mr. Carmody described the part played in the common enterprise by seamen who sail submarine-infested waters, workers who build the vessels and citizens who buy war bonds to pay for them.

"American citizens," he declared, "are full-fledged partners in this great shipbuilding enterprise. We work for a common cause. Every owner of a war bond or war stamp is a shareholder in the country's shipyards and the ships as he is a shareholder in the tanks and airplanes that defend our shores and our homes."

"Words are weak when we attempt to appraise the heroism of these seamen," he said. "Thousands of them have been driven from their ships or thrown into burning seas by torpedoes. Hundreds have lost their lives. Every man who goes to sea faces that definite danger. And still they go back, old and young, oldtimers and green sailors alike."

NEWS ITEM:— GAS RATIONING ON EASTERN SEABOARD COMPLETED.
THIS WORD, CHILDREN, BELONGS TO AN EXTINCT LANGUAGE
GASOLINE
OH, DARLING— GASOLINE!
BRINGS BACK MEMORIES OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS, DOESN'T IT?
THIS LITTLE GADGET WAS FORMERLY SEEN ON MANY STREET CORNERS OF AMERICA IN 1942 A.D
MUSEUM
WOULD YOU LIKE AN X OR B-3 CARD?
HORRORS! DON'T TEMPT ME!
GAS RATIONING BOARD

By a Staff Artist

Bob Feller Meets Hugh Mulcahy in Army and Navy Relief Funds Game at Fenway

Sports Events Now Rated By Gas and the Location

By Web Morse

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Too Much Is Going On

Gas rationing is become a boresome subject, but retains importance nonetheless. The nearest and most convenient sports attraction is the one to attend. Although it is disappointing to miss the traditional Harvard-Yale crew race after having seen it so many years, Derby, Conn., in these times, is far away. Even the Harvard Stadium, with an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game between the Crimson and Princeton, must take a back seat to the nearness of Fenway Park with its Army and Navy Relief Fund double-header (even though I have to pay to get in to the latter).

All Rights on Tradition

There is nothing on the sports program in the nation tomorrow that can touch the Harvard-Yale crew race. It is the oldest intercollegiate event in existence on this side of the water and began back in 1852, a little beyond recall for me. In 1897 it was made into a triangular affair and raced at Poughkeepsie, but they won't do that again because Cornell won it. Harvard has won the last six years and hopes to make it seven tomorrow, something neither has ever done. In past races Harvard has won 40 times and Yale 39 and this makes the 80th meeting.

Would Win the Pennant

It is the opinion of the Red Sox front office that if the team could hold the opposition to four runs a game all season, the Cronin club would win the pennant—you're entitled to your own opinion . . . It is not enough for Ed Doherty, Red Sox relations man, to try to steam up this section regarding tomorrow's Army-Navy game, but he, personally, has bought a box for the Navy—where is the Army going to sit, Ed? . . . Watch out for some interesting news regarding Mickey Harris, Red Sox pitcher now helping to guard the Panama Canal . . . Bob Feller's expenses here tomorrow are not being paid out of the Relief Funds.

We'll Wait and See

Most of the college football coaches will tell you that they expect a season of stressing the offense this fall. They believe it is timely with the World War II of today. It sounds good all right, but those who saw the University of Texas grid team come to the Stadium in 1931 with big, rangy chaps and a reputed aerial offense only to leave the field of play with a 35-7 licking, will wait and see. Ernie Koy of the Phillies, incidentally, was good fullback on that Texas club. With all due respect to the predicted wide-open offense, the defense will still prove the best offense in football.

Struggle for the IC4A Meet

Once the outstanding track meet of the nation, the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. affair next Friday and Saturday at the Triborough Stadium, New York, makes a game effort to return to fame. Its staunchest members since the beginning have, in recent years, been of little help. Where full squads would compete, now only the top men are sent, and where it used to be the East against the great California college track teams, the latter stay at home. Now the transportation and gas problems offer no help.

In Service Affair at Fenway Park

Public Relations Office; Associated Press; Wide World

Fort Devens' Nine and Rival Pitchers

Front row, left to right: Archie Horne, Wolfeboro, N. H.; Carl Wentz, Raleigh, N. C.; Steve Wood, New Haven, Conn.; Elton Deuse, East Providence, R. I.; Joseph Kwasniewski, New Milford, Conn.; Michael Kash, Webster, Mass. Middle row: Alex Jablonowski, Terryville, Conn.; Richard Henry, Waterbury, Conn.; Edwin Keir, Barre, Vt.; Nicholas Prych, Bridgeport, Conn.; Robert Gendron, Attleboro, Mass.; Edgar McCracken, Manila, Iowa. Back row: Capt. Benjamin B. Truskoski, coach; Nicholas Jackmichuk, Ansonia, Conn.; Joseph Zubelick, Westfield, Mass.; Edward Kucharski, Exeter, N. H.; William Spillman, Newton, Mass. Inset, left: Hugh Mulcahy; right, Bob Feller.

Red Sox Face Athletics In Other Half of Program

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even if they work only two or three innings apiece, it will seem good to see Bob Feller and Hugh Mulcahy pitching again on a big league mound. Rapid Robert, formerly of the Cleveland Indians and tall Hugh, once of the Philadelphia Phils, are the starting pitchers at Fenway Park tomorrow in the Army and Navy Relief Fund game between the unbeaten Fort Devens nine and the Quonsett Point Naval Air Station team. The colorful program gets under way at 1:15 o'clock.

The other half of the doubleheader, with all receipts going to the service relief funds, brings together the home-coming Red Sox and the Athletics. For the first time in the history of Boston baseball, every person entering the park will buy a ticket, umpires and players included.

Feller In Shape

Feller, transferred recently from Norfolk to Newport in the Naval chain, stops here to represent the Quonset team en route to Chicago, where he is scheduled to pitch part of a game on Sunday. And it may be that the young star will move from there to Detroit, to join Mickey Cochrane's Great Lakes club, although nothing official has been announced. Mulcahy, stationed at Camp Edwards, is borrowed by Devens for the big game here. Despite the fact that Feller has been pitching regularly and striking out a flock of rivals, and Mulcahy has found little time to keep his arm in shape, you can look for Hughie to give Rapid Robert a tussle.

This game should be a good one, as both line-ups are studded with former minor league and intercollegiate stars. For example, Benny Huffman of the St. Louis Browns will catch Feller's slants. Benny has been getting in shape by working out with the Braves. One of the Devens catchers is Elton Deuse, one-time Previdence College captain, who made a southern trip with the Red Sox.

Worthy Cause

The program opens with a flag raising. Two companies of full-blooded Indians from Devens will give an infantry drill. Bands from both Devens and the Newport Station will furnish music throughout the afternoon. Tickets have gone fairly well, but it is a most worthy cause and deserves your support. Get out there if you can. You can see some good baseball and help the families of Army and Navy heroes as well.

Regardless of a disappointing three won and seven lost road record, the Red Sox today are in third place, just four games behind the Indians and five out of first place. Probably their best effort of the trip came yesterday at Cleveland, where they stopped the Indians, 8-3, behind the seven-hit pitching of Tex Hughson. The Sox broke out with 14 hits, including Ted Williams' ninth homer. The setback came at a time when the Tribe was having a neck-and-neck duel with the Yankees.

Hughson's Second

The arrival of Hughson on Joe Cronin's starting mound line has boosted Red Sox stock in this American League flag race. Tex now has beaten the Browns and Indians, going the distance each time. In 18 innings he has yielded just nine hits. With his arm all right again, the right-hander from the Lone Star State should be a steady winner.

Johnny Pesky, Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr are pounding the ball. Pesky is sporting a hitting streak of eight games and has gone from .305 to .318 in that stretch. Doerr, too, has hit safely in his last eight contests, soared from .403 to .411 and stolen the batting leadership from Stan Spence of the Senators.

Williams looked like himself yesterday, with a homer, two singles and four runs driven in. As a result he is now top man in run production in the majors and is tied with Rudy York of Detroit for the four-bagger lead. Ted went from .295 to .319 in the West. And according to scribes following the team, his reception in western cities was favorable.

The Braves had to postpone their series final with the Pirates. Tonight Casey Stengel is in Philadelphia for his first arc-light date of the spring. Jim Tobin will try for his sixth victory. The Braves play an afternoon contest there tomorrow and a twin bill on Sunday.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	25	9	.735
Boston	19	15	.559
St. Louis	18	15	.545
Pittsburgh	18	18	.500
New York	16	19	.457
Cincinnati	15	18	.455
Chicago	15	19	.441
Philadelphia	11	24	.314

Results May 21

Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
All other games postponed.

American League

New York	22	9	.710
Cleveland	22	11	.667
Boston	17	14	.548
Detroit	20	17	.541
Philadelphia	15	22	.405
St. Louis	14	21	.400
Washington	13	20	.394
Chicago	12	21	.364

Results May 21

Boston 8, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 3.
New York 1, Chicago 0.
Washington 5, St. Louis 2.

Staunton Hurler Will Get Try In The Big Leagues

STAUNTON, Va., May 22 (AP)—Bob Savage, Staunton Military Academy's star hurler, will get a taste of the big leagues Monday.

It isn't often that a high school or prep school pitcher climbs to the majors in one jump, but Savage, who won nine games and lost one contest this season, has signed a contract to pitch for the Philadelphia Athletics of the American League.

Savage, the main reason why Staunton Military Academy annexed the State military academy baseball championship this season, will receive an undisclosed salary depending on his draft status, plus a "substantial" bonus.

In the past two years, Savage has won 19 games and lost one. He saved five other games as a relief hurler. In 165 innings, he fanned 316 batters, walked 55, and gave 65 hits for 25 earned runs.

Savage, whose home is at Manchester, N. H., also played forward the past two seasons on the S. M. A. basketball quintet. Savage's signing of a contract with the Athletics was announced by Major Harrison S. Dey, Staunton Military Academy athletic director.

N. Y. U. Freshmen Will Be Eligible

NEW YORK (AP)—Freshmen will be eligible for all varsity sports at New York University beginning next September, graduate manager Al Nixon has announced.

To offset the resultant elimination of freshman teams, junior varsity squads will be formed, Nixon said. Transfer students will be required to spend one year at the University, as in the past, before competing in intercollegiate sports.

During the current year, freshmen were permitted on the tennis, wrestling and baseball squads.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .411; Spence, Washington, .395.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 35; Heath, Cleveland, 28.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 36; Johnson, Philadelphia, 31.
Hits—Spence, Washington, 51; Fleming and Hockett, Cleveland, 43.
Doubles—Kolloway, Chicago, 12; Blair, Philadelphia, and Fleming, Cleveland, 11.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 7; Heath, Cleveland, 6.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, and York, Detroit 9.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 8; Kuhel, Chicago, 7.
Pitching—Bonham, New York, 8-0; Dean and Heving, Cleveland, 3-0.

National League

Batting—Lamanno, Cincinnati, .381; Reiser, Brooklyn, .328.
Runs—Ott, New York, 30; Musial, St. Louis, 26.
Runs Batted In—Marshall, New York, and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 29.
Hits—Fernandez, Boston, 43; Brown, St. Louis, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 41.
Doubles—Reiser, Brooklyn, 12; Fernandez, Boston, and Joost, Cincinnati, 11.
Triples — M. McCormick, Cincinnati; Slaughter, St. Louis, and Litwhiler, Philadelphia, 3.
Home Runs—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Camilli, Brooklyn, 7.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 6; Fernandez and Miller, Boston, and Marullo, Chicago, 3.
Pitching—Head, Brooklyn, 3-0; French, Brooklyn, 4-0.

Crimson-Blue Crew Race To Be Highlight

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though it has been shifted from its usual spot at New London and even though it will only be a two-mile affair, tomorrow's varsity crew race between Harvard and Yale at Derby, Conn., still retains the aura of tradition which makes it the outstanding event of the athletic day.

Ever since 1852, when they rowed on Lake Winnipesaukee, Harvard and Yale have been debating their supremacy on the water. If either has an edge, it must be Harvard with 40 victories. Yale, however, is not far behind with 39 wins. In a series which covers a span of 90 years, results could not be much closer—and the only comparable series is the one between Oxford and Cambridge. At their centennial celebration in 1929 each of these famous crews had won exactly the same number of races.

Headline Event

Tomorrow's varsity race is the high light of seven Crimson athletic contests. The varsity baseball team is host to Princeton at Soldiers Field in the only home affair of the day. In other events the jayvee, combination, and freshman crews also race Yale at Derby, while the varsity track and tennis teams go to New Haven to face the Elis.

Everything points tomorrow to another clean sweep of the waters for the Harvard crews—the fifth since Coach Tom Bolles came to Cambridge in 1937. The varsity will be trying for its seventh consecutive victory over the Blue and thus make history, for neither eight has been able to take seven in a row since the series started.

Successful Record

About the only one not conceding a victory to the Harvards is lanky Coach Bolles, himself. The Crimson mentor is like that, however, and his refusal to be over-optimistic coupled with his penchant for leaving nothing to chance has had more than a little to do with the tremendously successful record he has hung up on the Harvard dock. In 32 races his crews have been defeated only three times—twice by Cornell and once by Navy. In these 32 races his eights have beaten 67 other crews. One race was tied.

Bolles plans to seat the same boys who have carried Harvard through to an undefeated season this spring, with Darcy "Bus" Curwen again setting the stroke. From bow to No. 7 they read—Chester Jenks, John Richardson, Schofield Andrews, John Erskine, Capt. Ted Lyman, Hallet Whitman, and Dave Challinor. Tommy Boynton will be the cox.

Yale Shifts

Coach Ed Leader, who may be facing his last H-Y race for the duration, for Yale is debating dropping the sport due to transportation difficulties, has shuffled his varsity around in three positions. The shifts have sent Capt. John Magee to No. 4, Austin Higgins to No. 6, and Ted Kiendl to No. 2. This new arrangement sped over the two-mile course on the Housatonic River in just over 10 minutes despite unfavorable conditions.

The H-Y track meet should be close. At the Stadium last week end the Crimson edged the Blue by five points in the Hep Meet, and is hoping to edge the Elis again. In baseball Harvard will be seeking to make up for the 4-8 loss to Princeton last month. The Tigers are currently leading the Eastern Intercollegiate League.

The Dodgers took their own steaks to Cuba—400 pounds at 83 cents per pound. Um-m-m!

In the Dugout

with Rumill

May Shift All-Star Dates

Caught between the bases . . . With all night games canceled in the New York area, a shift may be forced in the July all-star arrangements. The original plan was to play the annual All-star fixture between the National and American leagues at the Polo Grounds the evening of July 6, with the winner of this contest meeting the Army-Navy all-stars at Cleveland Stadium the following night. The logical shift would seem to be from evening to afternoon on July 6; but as the Cubs and Cardinals play a doubleheader at St. Louis July 5, and the Browns and White Sox meet in a similar bill at Chicago the same day, any players picked from those clubs might find it a transportation impossibility to reach the Polo Grounds by the afternoon of July 6.

* * *

However, as Wednesday, July 7, is an open date throughout the majors, it may be that Commissioner Landis will push both all-star games back a day. At normal times players coming from the West could reach New York on time by air, but such a move at the moment is hampered by priorities on plane use. Perhaps the Commissioner will suggest the Brooklyn plan and let the Polo Grounds show begin at 5:00 or 5:30 . . . Frankie Frisch says that he feels out-numbered every time he faces the Dodgers . . . Leo Durocher has quite a collection of ball players, at that.

Somebody asked Paul Waner, who is nearing the 3,000-hit mark in the National League at Boston, if he would like to have every ball that he had hit safely. "I suppose so," Waner answered. "But I'd settle for all of those I've hit foul into the third base stands. I've shot a lot in there trying to protect the plate." . . . Rival managers would like to get two of Hans Lobert's Phils before the June 15 trading deadline—Danny Litwhiler and Frank Hoerst. Casy Stengel calls Litwhiler the best player on the Philadelphia club because he "can hit the ball quite a piece unless you pitch inside to him, and is fast in the field."

* * *

Bill McKechnie was asked why he dropped Frank McCormick to the fifth slot in his batting order and planted Bert Haas at No. 4. "McCormick is my best hitter," said the Cincinnati manager. "He hit cleanup a year ago. But I figure he has more chances to drive in runs where he is, and that he'll be up about 12 fewer times over the schedule; he won't hit into as many double plays because he'll be up more often with two out. I'm just playing the old percentage." . . . Paul Waner, incidentally, is the only active big leaguer with three batting crowns to his name. He was champ in 1927, '34 and '36 . . . Wonder if the Red Sox ever considered trying Ted Williams on first base?

* * *

The Cardinals are trying to break Marty Marion of the habit of creeping in toward the plate when the count gets up to two-and-two or three-and-two on the hitter. His mates claim he has missed several line drives to his right or left because of it . . . Denny Galehouse is taking a correspondence law course between his mound appearances with the Browns . . . Says Frankie Frisch: "It's not always the judgment of the umpire that gets me riled. It's the way he calls the play. I make my ball players hustle and I expect the 'umps' to do likewise." . . . Eddie Pellagrini, who is headed for the Great Lakes Naval Training Base, may have a tough time breaking into Mickey Cochrane's strong regular lineup.

* * *

Ask Red Ruffing if he remembers his first big league game and he will tell you: "Sure. It was against Washington, and Goose Goslin hit me in the shin with a line drive." . . . Wonder what ever became of Goose? . . . Bob Quinn sends Bama Rowell, now in the service at Edgewood, Md., the Sporting News every week . . . Danny MacFayden is the new amateur baseball commissioner of the State of Maine, and also a coach at Hebron Academy in Lewiston . . . Rabbit Maranville is employed in a war works plant at Rochester, N. Y. Remember his vest-pocket catches?

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Doerr	95	14	39	4	30	.411
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Cronin	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Williams	113	35	36	9	27	.319
Pesky	132	23	42	0	8	.318
Di Maggio	125	26	38	3	11	.304
Tabor	125	16	38	0	16	.304
Fox	92	14	28	0	21	.304
Foxx	92	17	25	4	12	.272
Peacock	80	6	20	0	6	.250
Lupien	22	5	7	0	1	.219
Conroy	35	2	7	1	5	.200
Finney	33	0	6	0	0	.182
Campbell	7	1	0	0	0	.000

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Tobin	36	7	12	0	8	.400
Fernandez	134	19	43	3	30	.321
Klutts	45	4	14	0	7	.311
Lombardi	76	12	23	5	14	.303
Demaree	71	7	20	1	11	.282
Waner	82	11	23	0	11	.280
Holmes	124	11	34	3	6	.274
Miller	133	14	35	3	10	.263
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Ross	24	3	6	1	3	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	30	3	9	0	3	.231
Sisti	83	14	19	3	15	.229
West	91	10	20	0	4	.220
Cooney	69	8	15	0	2	.217
Masi	16	4	1	0	2	.063

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	7	7	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	8	4	2	.667
Wagner	6	4	2	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Brown	3	1	1	.500
Terry	4	1	3	.250
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Butland	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	4	0	1	.000

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Earley	5	3	1	.750
Kain	9	3	1	.750
Javery	10	3	2	.600
Tobin	9	5	4	.556
Tost	4	2	2	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hieker	1	0	0	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

A Year Ago Today

St. Louis Cardinals increased their National League lead to 1½ games as they defeated Brooklyn, 7-6, for Dodgers' sixth-straight loss.

Three Years Ago

Charley Yates, defending champion, defeated Bruce Thompson, 5 and 4, in first round of British Amateur golf tournament. Dick Chapman defeated John Cowley, 4 and 3.

Five Years Ago

Robert Osgood of Michigan, clocked in :14 flat in rain, beat listed world record for 120-yard high hurdles as Wolverines defeated Indiana for Big 10 track title, 60-44.

Denny Shute Picks Nelson In PGA Test

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (AP)—Denny Shute, twice winner of the PGA championship, picks another former champion, Byron Nelson, to capture the 1942 crown at the Absecon, N. J., Seaview course next week—but he isn't counting himself out of the running.

Shute, who was playing an exhibition match here as a warm-up for the PGA test, feels that Nelson is easily the standout in the brilliant field. The Texan, now playing out of Toledo, Ohio, won the crown in 1940 and was runner-up to Vic Ghezzi last year and to Henry Picard in 1939.

"After Nelson, I'd say that Ben Hogan and Sam Snead are tops this season," Shute remarked.

The Huntingdon, W. Va., golfer, who won the PGA title in 1936 and 1937 and was second in 1931, believes he has a good chance if his putting improves. He also believes the younger golfers have the edge in this year's tournament, which calls for 36-hole match play daily beginning Wednesday. Qualifying rounds of 36 holes will be held Monday and Tuesday. If one of the younger pros wins the tourney, Shute thinks that Lloyd Mangrum of Chicago may be that man.

Limit on Prizes

CHICAGO (AP)—Golfers will forfeit their amateur standing if they accept tournament prizes in war bonds or stamps amounting to more than $100, George W. Blossom, Jr., President of the United States Golf Association, has announced.

His statement followed announcement by George May, President of the Tam O'Shanter Country Club, that his club's All-American amateur tournament July 20-25 would award the winner a $500 bond.

Blossom's statement pointed out that while the U. S. G. A. had amended its rules to permit award of defense bonds in lieu of prizes, the change had specifically set a $100 limit. The change was for the war's duration.

Minor Leagues

Results May 21

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 3, Rochester 0.
Toronto 7, Buffalo 4.
(All other games postponed.)

American Association

Toledo 2-3, Kansas City 1-8 (first game 8 inns, scheduled 7).
Minneapolis 6, Louisville 4.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 0.
St. Paul 6, Indianapolis 3 (10 inns.).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 7, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 4, San Diego 3.
San Francisco 3, Seattle 3, night game (called end of 9 inns.).
Los Angeles at Portland, postponed.

Texas League

San Antonio 5, Shreveport 3.
Beaumont 3, Houston 2.
Oklahoma City 3, Fort Worth 2.
Tulsa 8, Dallas 4.

Southern Association

Memphis 3, Birmingham 2.
Chattanooga 10, Nashville 1.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 2.
(Only games scheduled.)

Eastern League

(All games postponed.)

Champs Disband

ENID, Okla. (AP)—The Enid semi-pro baseball team, winner of three national championships, has disbanded.

Nick Urban, sponsor of the club, said greatly reduced gate receipts necessitated the move.

The team successfully defended its title at the 1941 semi-pro tournament at Wichita, Kan.

FENWAY PARK—Tomorrow
ARMY-NAVY RELIEF FUND BENEFIT
Fort Devens vs. Quonset Point Naval Station 1:30
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia 3:30
Seats at Filene Men's Store, Han. 6100, Fenway Park, Ken. 6331. FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Ernie Bonham, Yankees — Pitched three-hit shutout over White Sox for fourth whitewashing and sixth-straight triumph.

Phil Marchildon and Lou Blair, Athletics—Former stopped Tigers with six-hit hurling and latter topped 17-hit attack with grand slam home run.

Danny Litwhiler, Phils — Drove in two runs with triple and single to beat Reds.

Tex Hughson, Red Sox—Checked Indians with seven-hit pitching.

Sid Hudson, Senators — Beat Browns with six-hit hurling in spite of half dozen errors by teammates.

This is Connie Mack's 58th season on the diamond.

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by sally bodwell
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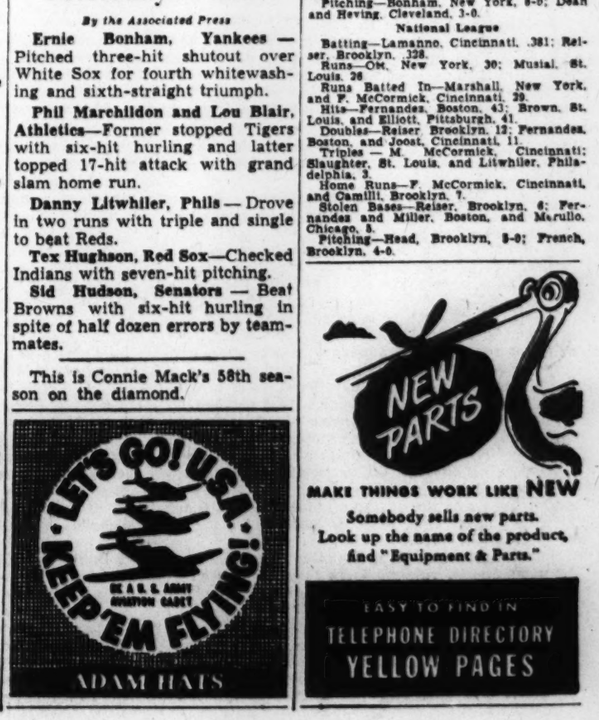

MAKE THINGS WORK LIKE NEW
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EASY TO FIND IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

Capital Not So Bad As Painted

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Don't forbid your daughter to come to Washington to work for Uncle Sam because of all the crime tales you hear.

That is the plea of Capt. Rhoda J. Milliken, head of the Woman's Bureau of the D. C. Police Department, who insists that for a boom city the rise in the crime rate in Washington is not unusual.

While the Government is doing everything it can to attract high-type women to war jobs, newspapers which play up crimes are actually frightening them away, says Miss Milliken, who has seen letters from girls in various parts of the country inquiring, "Do you really think it is safe for us to come to Washington?"

Deals With Service Workers

As chief of the policewomen in the District, Miss Milliken does not, of course, deal so much with Government workers as with the vast horde of service people that have come here to work in restaurants, cleaning establishments, as charwomen in Government departments, and in dozens of other low-paid posts. Naturally in a city as congested as Washington, where housing is bad, the stress and strain of work is wearing, and many newcomers are without friends, crime is apt to flourish.

It was just such a condition as this that led to the establishment of the Woman's Bureau in September, 1918. Miss Milliken, just out of Barnard College and temporarily serving as Chief Yeoman (F) in the Navy, joined the Bureau shortly after it was founded. She has been its captain since 1934.

The 23 regular policewomen Miss Milliken now has on her staff are all trained social workers. They not only have college degrees but also had at least a year's graduate work in social sciences.

Do Not Wear Uniforms

They go about their rounds much as social workers would, not wearing uniforms, because they don't wish to stir up any more attention than necessary in a neighborhood.

Miss Milliken herself was clad in a subdued print and a flowered hat the day I interviewed her.

The pressure of wartime Washington and the sordidness she sees have not dimmed the sparkle in Captain Milliken's eyes. "In this job you have to smile. It's either sink or swim," she explained.

Often after a day's work is done, Miss Milliken returns to her red brick building in one of Washington's poorer Negro sections just to get a firsthand picture of the cases that are brought in. "If you don't see this place at night, especially Saturday night, then you haven't seen it."

Miss Milliken is confident that the war will create increased opportunities for women police, not only in Washington but all over the country. Most of the large city police departments now have women's divisions, though they are, as a whole, a recent development. There are less than 900 policewomen in the country.

Trains Auxiliary Policewomen

Civilian defense in many localities is providing for the services of auxiliary policewomen to fill in at stationhouses when regular policemen are out on calls, to return lost children, furnish transportation, answer emergency service calls, and do other simpler jobs around police headquarters.

Capt. Milliken has trained 110 auxiliary policewomen for her force. A number are Negroes, much interested in reducing the crime record of their race in the Nation's Capital. Each is given 28 hours of instruction.

If an air raid comes, the auxiliary policewomen will aid the regular matrons in maintaining order in the House of Detention, which is under the supervision of the Women's Bureau.

Under the District of Columbia law, Miss Milliken has supervision not only over women and girls who are law-breakers but over boys and girls under 12. Since the outbreak of the war, there has been an increase in juvenile arrests of about 15 per cent here.

Washington's policewomen do not have regular "beats" such as are assigned to policemen. They do have certain fixed posts. Key assignments these days are at the Union Station, the bus terminals, and taverns where young folks go for amusement.

Miss Milliken is at present petitioning Congress to give her appropriations for more workers, but with the limited staff she has she is confident that she is doing as good a job as can be expected in a boom town like Washington.

© Harris & Ewing

Top left: Capt. Rhoda Milliken, head of the Woman's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia, at her desk in Washington. Top right: The policewomen on her staff do not wear uniforms. Here is one checking with a bus driver. Below: Another advises children not to loiter near a shooting gallery.

Postwar Home Must Be Put on Sound Economic Basis, Says Edith Summerskill, M. P.

Today we print the third of a series of interviews by Barbara Ellis Browne with the women of Parliament on what the British wish their homes to be like after the war.

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

My appointment with Dr. Edith Summerskill, Labor M. P., was on a Saturday afternoon at Victory House, a once-pompous Victorian building, shrunken and almost lost now among the mushrooming cinema palladiums of Leicester Square. I found her behind the Chairman's table in a big upstairs hall where a couple of hundred women volunteers had gathered from all over the island to learn how to form units to protect their homes in case of invasion.

"Sit down," she said, welcoming me. "You'll get a good story out of this meeting—it shows what we're thinking about home at the moment. And afterwards we can talk about the postwar home."

Dr. Summerskill, that calm, Titian-haired, youngish feminist who combines capably the raising of a family, active practice in the medical profession, and being a Member of Parliament, stood up and spoke to the women. Her casual calmness was impressive.

She told them, completely without emotion, fervor, or oratorical tricks, that the invasion season was upon them. "The time has come to help your country," she said, adding that it was vital that women should be able to protect their homes, and that every woman must learn how to use a rifle. She told them that 90 units of Women's Home Defense had been formed and urged those present to go home and form new ones.

Five or six soldiers, each with a rifle, were stationed around the room, and asked the women to draw their chairs up in "instruction groups." I joined a group addressed by a soldier who stood on a corner of the platform. Those hard-bitten hands of his that held the rifle had fought their way free of Germans in two wars.

After the queue before Dr. Summerskill had thinned out, she asked me to come up to her for our talk. She bit at once at the crux of the matter.

"Of course," she said, "there's a revolution going on as far as servants are concerned—and a good thing, too. My mother, I remember, used to have two hefty wenches in from the country at half-a-crown a week each (about 65c)! Well, now wages are up above that level, but it's liberty they want, and different living conditions. All these young women in the WAAF, ATS and WRNS have found it, you know. I don't believe they'll want to go back to domestic service."

I asked her about women going into public life and what effect that would have on the running of the home—particularly if it were servantless. "There is no doubt," she said, "that women, especially women who do other jobs, must have capable and trained help in their homes; it is a question of adjustment.

"One of the first necessities, however, is legislation to entitle the wife to a share in her husband's income. In England a wife is only legally entitled to board and lodging from her husband, plus the privilege of pledging his credit for clothes for herself up to a certain percentage of his income. But she is not legally entitled to one penny she handles, although she renders services equal to the man's.

"The home must be put on a sound economic basis like anything else. The way to get recognition of the fact is to legislate it. Women must be made legally entitled to a share of the income.

"That's half the trouble with the servant problem," she went on. "Women are not given the right to share in the income, so servants' wages are down."

She agrees that it is much more economical from the servant's point of view to "live in," but thinks they will be increasingly disinclined to do so. She believes that some kind of daily service will be evolved.

"And what about the children?" I asked. "What about their future in relation to the home?"

"Well, I think that what we call wartime nurseries—places where working mothers can leave their children during working hours—have come to stay. They take the place with poorer people that nurses do with us."

For the Gourmet Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever thought you'd like to make a woolly lamb out of poundcake, with shredded coconut for wool and a blue satin ribbon around his neck, and put him on some green coconut grass with pink roses sticking out of it? No? Well, we just thought we'd ask.

However, if someday this extraordinary ambition does seize upon you, go right out and buy a copy of "June Platt's Dessert Cook Book" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, $2.50), for the directions are all there, complete even to the name of the shop where, at the same time the book was written, you could buy the mold. Somehow Miss Platt makes the whole thing sound not too dreadfully complicated — rather amusing, in fact. We loved reading them through, even though we were sure it would be better if we never tried some of them.

Lest you should think, however, that the book contains only the impossibly intricate, we hasten to reassure you. There are some very simple and at the same time unusual ideas in it. The simplest we found was that for serving cherries in cracked ice. This is all there is to it—just "wash a big bowl of cherries and serve them in a big silver bowl filled with pounded ice." But it sounds photogenic and cooling, doesn't it?

There are 240 pages of excellent recipes to suit every taste, purse, and time budget, as well as 112 that are specially tailored to suit the sugar rations.

The publisher calls the book "standard equipment for the gourmet kitchen," and we are inclined to agree.

L. B. H.

Bottle Your Fruit Juices and Make Jelly a Little at a Time

By Eulita D. Hogle
Instructor of cooking for nurses in training at The Christian Science Benevolent Association in San Francisco.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

By our jam, jelly, and preserve making we carry summer into winter. This year we perhaps can't have cake and candy and jelly all at the same time, but there are tricks that we can employ to meet the situation.

Although there is a restricted allowance of sugar for preserving and jelly-making, let us not give up the idea of making even more than our usual amount of jams and jellies. It can be done and here is a good way.

As the fruits and berries become plentiful in the markets, extract the juice and bottle it in sterilized jars and seal the jars with all the care you would if preserving fruits. From week to week put aside a bit of sugar and when you have enough for a batch or two of jelly, make it up, a small quantity at a time. Fruit juices so stored will keep a long time and can be used not only in jellies, but also in delicious, fresh-flavored fruit drinks the year round.

Extracting the Juices

To extract the juices, put the fruit into a kettle with just enough water so that you can see it. Soft fruits should be mashed and ¼ to ½ cup of water added. Cook gently until soft—that is, 5 to 10 minutes for soft fruits, and 25 to 30 minutes for hard fruits. Then turn into a jelly bag, which may be made of canton flannel or of two sugar sacks, one inside the other. Allow the juice to drain without squeezing or pressing the bag. This first extraction should be bottled and labeled for your choice jellies by bringing again to the boil and pouring into sterile jars. A second, and possibly a third extraction can be made by returning the pulp to the kettle, adding ½ as much water as pulp, boiling for 10 minutes, and straining. These second and third extractions will not have as high a pectin content as the first, but the information given below will enable you to judge and remedy that. From time to time cook down apple parings and cores in the same way and bottle. This latter can be added to the pectin-short juices, or be used as a foundation for mint jelly.

Jelly is a combination of fruit juices, fruit acid, pectin, and sugar. Natural pectin may be present or may need to be added. Some fruits may need added ingredients to supply necessary acid in the form of lemon juice; and pectin, either commercial or home prepared, such as apple juice from the boiling of apple parings and cores. The pectin content varies so tests must be made.

Ways of Testing

One test that is quite satisfactory, but not as accurate as some others, is called the acid test: add 1 teaspoon of lemon juice to 8 teaspoons of water, then taste it. Then taste the fruit juice; if it is similar, it is adequate. If not, add 1 tablespoon of lemon juice for each cup of juice.

A good test for pectin is the alcohol test which is made by taking 1 tablespoon of the extracted juice and adding 1 tablespoon of ethyl, denatured or wood alcohol. If the pectin comes down in a solid mass, it is adequate for jelly-making. Then you will use 1 cup of sugar for each cup of juice. If the mass is stringy or flaky, there is less pectin, so use ⅔ to ¾ cup of sugar—or combine with a juice high in pectin, or use commercial pectin. This is a chemical test and definitely **should not be tasted.**

Among the acid fruits are sour apples, cranberries, Concord and wine grapes, loganberries, prunes, youngberries, citrus fruits. Fruits deficient in acid are some apples, sweet prunes, elderberries. Apricots and pomegranates have no pectin.

Commercial Pectins

At this point may I say that commercial pectins deserve a word of praise. They are usually grape, apple, or citrus fruit extracts. Recipes using them may call for more sugar, but the yield is nearly two times as many glasses from the same amount of juice. Without them many juices might otherwise not be usable in jellies. Also, they assure a clear, sparkling color and fresh flavor, which might be lost to varying degrees by the "long boil" method.

It is not advisable to double recipes when using commercial pectins as they are designed for specific quantities, and larger or smaller batches would change the timing and evaporation surface.

Honey may be used for sweetening, but it is expensive and unless skillfully used produces a stringy jelly. A more satisfactory jelly is obtained by using ½ honey and ½ sugar. And remember, too, that honey changes the flavor of the jelly and may darken the clear color.

Sugar is the simplest form of sweetening and is usually added in the proportion of 1 cup of sugar for each cup of fruit juice. To allay any rumors or prejudices which you may have heard, may I say that there is no chemical difference in sugar raised above the ground and that raised below the ground. The vast beet sugar industry of continental United States is going to save us from more severe curtailment of sugar. Its very fine texture and clear crystals are unsurpassed for jellies, cakes, frostings, and candies.

Assemble All Your Tools

And now for your jelly-making. Be sure to assemble all your tools before starting. The sterilization of all utensils such as measuring cups, spoons, knives, and jelly glasses is important. Put sugar sacks or a folded cloth in the bottom of the kettle and then put in the glasses, etc. Boil all 10 to 15 minutes. The kettle for boiling the jelly should be large enough for a full rolling boil. Be sure to have good mitts or pot-holders of a generous size.

If paraffin is to be used, be sure it is clean and fresh. I like to put a tablespoon or two of finely shaved paraffin in the bottom of each glass as it is taken from the sterilizing bath. When the hot jelly is poured on, it melts the paraffin which then rises to the top and seals the jelly. Later another thin layer of melted paraffin should be poured on to insure perfect sealing. Two thin layers are safer than one thick one. But don't try this method of paraffining for jams as the particles of fruit prevent the rising of the paraffin and disaster results.

Follow Directions Carefully

Now to the cooking of the jelly. If a commercial pectin is used, follow the directions carefully. If your tests have shown that your fruit juice is good "jelly material," measure the juice, about 6 to 8 cups, into the large kettle. Boil at a full rolling boil for 5 minutes, skim if necessary, and add the required amount of sugar as decided by your tests, stir until dissolved, then cook rapidly until you get your "jelly test." To make this test lift a full spoon of the boiling sirup to about 10 inches above the kettle and pour it back into the kettle. At first, the sirup will be watery; later it will seem to "sheet off" the spoon or will drop, as one of my friends says, "in thick, reluctant drops which sheet from the spoon."

Generally speaking, two pounds of fruit will yield about 2 cups of juice. With an equal quantity of sugar added, this will make about four 6-ounce glasses of jelly.

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In fact, it's always special. Specially grown vegetables. Special U. S. Government-inspected lamb. Stewed into a specially tasty dish for baby's own menu.
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	360,000
Previous day's sales	558,500
1942 volume to date	42,303,423
1941 volume to date	50,911,570

Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)—Peace-thinking waned as a stock market stimulant today when Washington authorities warned that optimism in this respect was unwarranted or at least premature.

Hesitancy at the opening was taken as an indicator that Thursday's buying bulge in selected issues may have gone a bit too far notwtihstanding rising hopes that fortunes of the United Nations were improving. The reasoning had been that many previously war-depressed stocks would stand to benefitif the world conflict should come to a surprise finish.

Speculative and investment contingents that shifted to the bullish side yesterday and promoted the liveliest session since March 6 began to lighten commitments at the start. Dealings returned to the sluggish area, however, and losses for the most part were in fractions. Scattered modest gainers were in evidence in the final hour although minus marks were numerous.

Transfers for the 5 hours approximated 300,00 shares.

Bidders were unable to find much inspiration in the news budget, either from battle fronts, business, tax prospects or growing federal controls.

Stocks on the offside the greater part of the time included American Telephone, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Standard Oil (NJ), Westinghouse, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville.

Resistance was registered by General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Consolidated Edison, American Can, U. S. Steel and Southern Pacific.

Up occasionally in a slightly uneven curb were Brewster Aero, Chicago Flexible Shaft, American Gas and American Cyanamid. Slipping tendencies were shown by Gulf Oil, Aluminum of America, Creole Petroleum and Republic Aviation.

Advances of fractions to more than a point were numerous among the rails near the final hour in today's bond market. Other groups, while steady, showed only small changes either way.

Well up in front of the advancing contingent were New Haven convertible 6s, Northern Pacific 6s, New York Central 5s, Laclede Gas 5½s, New England Railroad 4s and 5s, Rock Island general 4s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and 5s, Western Maryland 4s, and Cuba Northern Railway 5½s.

Moving narrowly either way with a tendency to the offside most of the time were International Telephone 5s, Wabash 4½s and second 5s, and Louisville & Nashville 5s.

Foreign dollar loans did relatively better than the domestic list. Denmark 4s were up more than 2 points at one time. Belgium 6½s and Mexico assented 4s were among others moving higher.

U. S. Governments kept in the background on the stock exchange and over the counter with changes small either way.

Jackson & Curtis, Paine, Webber Plan to Merge

By the Associated Press

The investment and brokerage firms of Jackson & Curtis and Paine, Webber & Co., both holding memberships on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges and the other major stock and commodity markets, plan to merge about July 1, according to a joint announcement.

Both firms, founded more than 60 years ago in Boston, maintain offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Providence and Springfield, Mass., while Paine, Webber & Co. has other offices in Concord, N. H., Detroit, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Hartford, Conn., Houghton, Mich., Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Haven, St. Paul and Worcester, Mass. Jackson & Curtis has additional offices in Akron, Elmira and Ithaca, N. Y., and in Lynn, Mass.

The new firm name would be Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, the announcement said.

Canadian Markets To Close Monday

TORONTO, May 22 (CP)—Canadian stock and commodity markets will remain closed on Monday, May 25, in observance of Victoria Day. Monday has been made a legal holiday because of the 24th, the usual holiday date, falling on Sunday this year.

The Toronto and Montreal stock markets, the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, and the Toronto Livestock Market are among the institutions taking Monday off from work.

London Stocks Generally Firm

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today in the face of some profit-taking. Industrials finished higher. Home rails were firm. Rubber shares were supported and Kaffirs and diamond issues were steady in quiet trading. Oils reduced slightly on profit-taking.

British funds and foreign bonds maintained earlier levels.

General Motors War Output Is About 100 P.C.

DETROIT (AP)—A majority of the machines that made General Motors automobiles and household appliances now is turning out war supplies at such a pace that the company has more than doubled its deliveries in the six months following Pearl Harbor, O. E. Hunt, vice-president, said.

Two thirds of all the automatic machines—from huge, automobile body stamping presses to delicate instruments for precision work—are now engaged in making weapons of war in 32 cities, scattered over 13 states, he told correspondents on the National Association of Manufacturers (production for victory) tour.

Quick Changeover

On a rapid tour of some of the General Motor plants in the Detroit area, these correspondents saw work proceeding on machine guns in a former spark plug plant, Pratt and Whitney airplane motors coming off the line instead of Buicks, tanks replacing Fisher bodies, and 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns being turned out where Pontiacs had moved before.

"General Motors, as the largest producer of automobiles, is rapidly becoming one of the largest suppliers of material for the armed forces," Mr. Hunt said.

"We are in war production up to 99 per cent."

By August, he declared, General Motors will have approximately as many employees as all its 90 operating organizations did at the peak of civilian production in peacetime. After that, it is expected they will increase their employment by another 30 per cent, he added.

Many Materials

War materials the corporation is manufacturing in ever increasing quantities include:

1. Two types of airplane engines, the Allison liquid-cooled and the Pratt and Whitney air-cooled.

2. Diesel engines for submarines, two types of locomotives and naval engines and automobile size diesel enginess.

3. Airplanes: Navy bombers and fighters, frames for the B-25 bomber, aircraft sections, propellors, landing gears, and miscellaneous parts.

4. Vehicles: Medium and light tanks, combat cars, trucks and gun mounts.

5. Guns: Machine guns, naval and army anti-aircraft guns, parts and mounts for larger guns.

6. Ammunition: Cartridge cases, shells, cartridges of various calibers, and assorted shell parts.

7. Aerial torpedoes for the Navy.

In addition to all this, there are a number of secret devices whose tactical importance puts them in the classification of military secrets.

Peak production on all items has not yet been reached, Mr. Hunt said, and changes to improve both the weapons and their performance are being made constantly.

Freight Carloadings Steady in Week; 2.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 839,052 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended May 16.

This was a decrease of 201 cars, or 0.02 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 21,750 cars, or 2.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 159,987 cars, or 23.6 per cent, compared with 1940.

Substantial declines in ore and less-than-carlot merchandise combined to depress total loadings. Miscellaneous freight showed the largest gain.

The report classified the leadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	This Week	Last week	Incr. over Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	378,178	3,741	10,168
Less-than-carlot mdse	97,218	†1,214	†65,380
Coal	189,007	1,198	21,554
Grain & grain prod	34,964	1,181	†3,041
Livestock	11,984	396	†843
Forest products	49,834	784	8,513
Ore	83,783	†3,007	7,345
Coke	14,048	†370	834
†Decrease			

NEW YORK (AP) — Revenue freight carloads handled by railroads reporting for the week ended May 18, 1942, included:

	May 18, 1942	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Baltimore & Ohio	68,141	80,126	63,476
Chesapeake & Ohio	44,118	43,373	41,384
Pere Marquette	22,833	22,838	18,348
Southern Pacific	10,189	11,488	12,823
Illinois Central	30,781	31,055	48,395
Reading	41,348	41,772	38,345
Jersey Central	45,089	45,160	39,518
Norfolk & Western	38,812	38,338	33,481
New Haven	30,193	30,084	30,117
Delaware & Hudson	30,886	30,824	38,579
Louisville & Nashville	19,338	19,584	18,479
Lackawanna	18,878	17,188	13,739
Wabash	18,243	17,166	18,819
	18,430	17,855	18,717

Buick-Built Engines Used in Ford Bombers

DETROIT (AP)—As an example of the close collaboration of various units of the automotive industry in the mass production of war material, it was disclosed with approval of the War Department that when Ford bombers leave the assembly lines of the Willow Run plant they are powered by Buick-built aircraft engines.

No indication of output volume has been made by either Ford or Buick. Buick announced recently, however, that it is a year ahead of production schedules and shipping engines in trainload lots to several plane manufacturers, including Ford.

(*) ex-dividend; (r) ex-rights; (s) also extra or extras; (f) payable in stock; (d) declared or paid so far this year; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

RIGHTS Expire
1-256 1-256 Phil M May 25163 1-256 1-256 1-256 1-256 M'y18

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Seeks to Have Employers Deduct Taxes From Pay Rolls

Business and Industry

Steel Output In U. S. Double That of Axis

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States alone has "double the critical material strength measured in tons of steel that is now possessed by all the enemy countries," Walter S. Tower, president, told the fifty-first general meeting of the American Iron & Steel Institute.

As over 800 of the country's leading steel executives met in their first session since the United States declared war, Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, received the 1942 Bessemer Medal of the British Iron & Steel Institute.

High Honor

The award, generally regarded as the highest international honor in steelmaking, has only twice before been made to an American.

In accepting, Mr. Grace said:

"It would be ungenerous on my part not to recognize that the services attributed to me in the British institute's citation reflect both the teamwork of my associates in the Bethlehem and of the American steel industry as a whole in doing our utmost for the cause of victory.

"Good as the performance has been, it is not enough to win victroy. We must quicken our pace."

Charles E. Adams, retiring chief of the iron and steel branch of the War Production Board, revealed that the industry's production of steel plate, hitherto a bottleneck affecting ship construction, had reached a total of 220,000 tons in the week ended May 16, a world-wide record.

Of the total, Mr. Adams revealed, 94,000 tons had been produced by strip mills rather than plate mills. The use of strip mills to produce plates is a relatively new idea which has been pushed to unexpected productiveness by the wartime need for ship and other plate, steel experts said.

Plate Production High

Mr. Tower had told the meeting the production of plate in June was likely to reach 1,000,000 tons.

Mr. Adams, who made his farewell before retirement Monday, told the steel men:

"This branch (of the WPB) has met with that full co-operation of the steel industry which is so vital to success in our joint victory effort."

With the meeting running several hundred under its normal attendance quota, because many key production officials were reported too busy with war work, the usual evening banquet was omitted.

Afternoon meetings for technical discussions revolving around scarce materials and methods of increasing production were closed to the press because of the war information involved.

U. S. Stands to Lose $3,000,000,000 On Steel Union Demand

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Federal Government stands to lose nearly $3,000,000,000 per year in taxes if the demands of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) organist four steel companies for a flat $1 a day wage increase is met, Clarence B. Randall, Vice-President of Inland Steel Company, warned.

"Because of price ceilings and excess profits taxes, my company would pay only 10 cents of such an increase; the remaining 90 cents would come in taxes lost by the Government," Mr. Randall told the Illinois Bankers Association.

"We have computed that if this should happen in steel, and if it should be followed in all basic industry, as seems almost inevitable, the figure of loss to the Government through taxes we otherwise would pay might reach $3,000,000,000 per year."

Inland Steel is one of four companies currently involved in a WLB hearing on demands of the SWOC for a flat $1 a day wage increase, the closed shop and the check-off. Closed hearings began March 3 and continued until mid-May. A final open hearing is expected in late May.

Advertising Federation To Hear Bruce Barton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

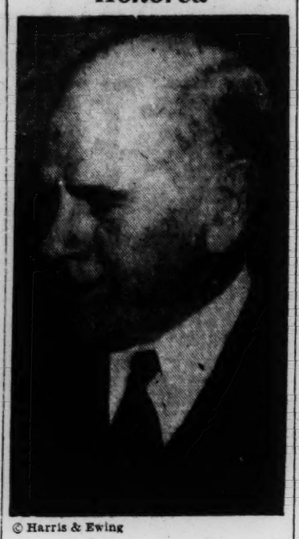
NEW YORK — Bruce Barton, President of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., and chairman of the Advertising Federation of America convention program committee, has announced some of the speakers of the general sessions of the 38th annual convention and advertising exposition.

Mr. Barton will deliver the convention keynote speech at the opening general session, Monday, June 22, followed by Thomas H. Beck, President, Crowell-Collier Publishing Company. Another speaker on this program will be the head of one of the country's largest industrial firms.

A feature of the Wednesday general session, June 24, will be a quiz panel, with a master of ceremonies, on "How We Are Solving Our Own Advertising and Selling Problems in War-Time." Participants will include a well-known retailer, manufacturer, Advertising Club official and representative of advertising media.

Dr. Miller McClintock, director, Advertising Council, the organization set up by advertising interests to act as liaison between advertising and the Government, will speak at this session.

Honored



© Harris & Ewing

Eugene G. Grace

Recipient of the 1942 Bessemer Medal of the British Iron & Steel Institute. Mr. Grace is President of the Bethlehem Steel Corp.

Big Rubber Firms Supply Methods Hit

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Alfred E. Kahn, a Justice Department attorney, told the Senate Patents Committee today that big American rubber firms had done little to check a monopoly in their raw material supply, and declared "their inaction was undoubtedly attributable in part to their own stake in Far Eastern rubber."

Among what he termed the "big four" companies, Mr. Kahn said Goodyear, U. S. Rubber and Firestone maintained foreign rubber plantations, while Goodrich did not.

"It will be noted," he said, "that the Goodrich company has led the others in experimentation with synthetic rubbers."

"The values placed on the rubber plantations of Goodyear, U. S. Rubber and Firestone amounted to 6 per cent, 11 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, of the total values of those three companies," Mr. Kahn testified.

"Analysis of the U. S. Rubber Company's financial statement for 1938 (when the rubber plantation company was consolidated with its parent) discloses that the U. S. Rubber Company was making a 30 per cent profit on its cost of producing crude rubber.

"Assuming that the other companies were making similar profits for similar reasons, the ownership of these large estates may have tended to give them an interest in the maintenance of the status quo in the Far East and in the operation of restriction schemes tending to support the price of crude rubber; they would hardly want to see an important investment depreciate in value or to be deprived of a steady source of profit."

Mr. Kahn traced the development of production-restriction plans among rubber-producing nations, culminating in the establishment of the International Rubber Regulation Committee as the result of an agreement reached in 1933 between the United Kingdom, India, the Netherlands, France, and Siam. The Committee established production quotas and regulated exports. Mr. Kahn said it succeeded in its objectives—raising prices and reducing stocks which had accumulated during the depression.

N. E. Victory Fund Group Appointed

Appointment of a Victory Fund committee for the First Federal Reserve District to aid in the distribution of Government war securities among larger investors has been announced by William W. Paddock, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

The Victory Fund committee, plans for which were announced a week ago by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, will work closely with the Treasury in allocating Government securities issued to finance war requirements. The various committees in the Federal Reserve districts will be linked together by a national committee of reserve bank presidents, of which Secretary Morgenthau will be chairman.

The committee for the New England Federal Reserve District is composed of members from each of the New England States and comprises bankers, members of securities investment houses, investment houses, including industrial concerns, insurance companies and banks.

Big Glen Rogers Coal Mines Closed Down

BECKLEY, W. Va. (AP)—The Raleigh-Wyoming Mining Company, operating four coal mines, announced it had shut down the big Glen Rogers operation because it was impossible to operate under maximum prices promulgated by the Office of Price Administration, effective May 18.

President L. T. Putnam said the operation, which employs approximately 1,000 men and produces a high quality fuel, was closed May 19. He added that a hearing had been given the concern by OPA on May 13 on a petition for relief and that a decision was expected momentarily.

Treasury Asks Tax Check-Off Deduction Plan

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—The Treasury has asked for a vast check-off system under which income taxes would be deducted from nearly everybody's regular pay envelope.

Randolph Paul, tax adviser of the Treasury, revealed to the press that he had made a formal request to the House Ways and Means Committee for authority to require all employers to deduct advance income tax payments from pay rolls.

He proposed that the deductions amount to 10 per cent of wages, interest or dividends received in excess of a fixed scale of personal exemptions. The deductions, in most cases, would fall far short of paying the income tax bill, but would make it easier to meet the usual March 15 deadline and also help the Treasury finance the war between the annual income tax collection dates.

No Decision

Mr. Paul said the committee would study the proposal at least another day before making any decision. Congressional sources indicated that the committee favored the plan in principle, but might want to exempt some type of employees, such as farmers or housewives, from the trouble of becoming tax collectors.

For most employers, the deduction would be similar to the social security taxes that they already take out of pay rolls, and Mr. Paul said it would be a relatively light chore for them.

Mr. Paul said the proposed personal exemptions were based on the regular income tax exemptions which the committee has decided to reduce to $500 a year for single persons, and $1,200 for heads of families. Also figured in would be the $400 a year for each dependent, plus a small amount for other deductions.

It would work this way:

A single person would pay out of his regular pay check 10 per cent of everything he makes over $11 per week. Thus, if his wage were $25 a week, $14 would be taxable at the rate of 10 per cent, which would be $1.40 each week. If the worker is married, his exemption would be $26 a week. If he made $30 per week, the deduction from his pay check would be 10 per cent of $4, or 40 cents per week.

If he has children or other dependents, he would get an additional exemption of $8.50 each week for each dependent. Therefore, if he had two children, his personal exemption would be $43 a week, and if his salary were $50, he would pay 10 per cent of $7, or 70 cents per week.

Every March, under the plan, he would still file an income tax return and figure his tax the same as before. But when he came to paying the tax, he would take credit for the taxes already collected from him by his employer. Then he would pay the difference.

In some cases, Mr. Paul said, the paycheck deductions would exceed the amount of tax owed, and then the Treasury would refund the difference.

Plan Outlined

While some Congressmen objected to forcing farmers and housewives to collect taxes from their servants or farmhands, Mr. Paul said that the Treasury proposed no exemptions, and would even try to get the states and other governmental agencies to make the deductions from their employees' salaries if Congress approved the plan.

Under the new tax law which has been taking form in the House Committee's deliberations, the minimum tax on an individual would be 12 per cent of his earnings in excess of his exemptions, so Mr. Paul expressed the opinion that refunds would be rare. An example of cases which might require refunds, however, would be a man who was unemployed a good deal of the year, but made enough in a few weeks to have substantial tax reductions made from his wages. Mr. Paul said he favored a provision for the Treasury to make automatic refunds of all claims up to $50 without waiting for any investigation, although subsequent studies might require the Treasury to take some of the refunds back.

Mr. Paul estimated that in a full year of operation the Treasury would take in $2,500,000,000 by this method, but the total individual income tax would be at least double that amount. Mr. Paul said that with taxes getting as heavy as those now being considered by the committee to finance the war, it was difficult to expect everyone to save up over a year's time the money he would need to pay taxes.

Roads in Southwest To Spread Maintenance

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Defense Transportation has asked the eight major railroads serving the southwest to spread their maintenance-of-way work through the year so that peak railway labor needs would not conflict with peak demands for farm labor.

Joseph B. Eastman, ODT director, said that a check showed the roads used 50 per cent more section gang and extra laborers in August, September, October, and November than an any other time in the year. This is the period when farms in that area have the greatest need for workers, he added.

Mr. Eastman asked that the railroads plan as much track and roadbed work as possible from January through the spring and early summer months when the demands of agriculture were low.

Rubber and 'Gas' From Same Plant, Startling New Process

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What is perhaps the first big rabbit to be pulled out of the chemist's hat in the United States since Pearl Harbor, or at least the biggest to be publicly revealed, was announced yesterday by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in the form of a process for making both aviation gasoline and the major raw material, for the new synthetic rubber program butiadene, out of the same plant and the same process and at one and the same time.

The announcement had an added dramatic quality, since the big oil corporation has recently been under severe criticism for allegedly holding hands with Hitler through patent pools, and the new process is one of the descendants of the original patents that came over in the 1929 patent Mayflower of the deal of Jersey with the German I. G.-Farben Aktiengesellschaft.

Quietus on Alcohol Rubber?

More than that, the new discovery, available only this month as a result of the work of some 50 chemists of the Standard Development Corporation, Jersey's laboratory and experimental subsidiary, may force another in the kaleidoscopic changes in the synthetic rubber program which have been confusing the public and officialdom alike in recent months.

Specifically, the discovery may upset newly developing plans to convert part of the country's vast surplus of grains into helping fill its vast shortage of rubber. Farm interests recently, led by Senator Gillette of Iowa and supported by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard, have urged the WPB to explore the possibilities of converting grain into alcohol to be converted into rubber. Jersey's new discovery, however, which will be promptly made available at no cost to the war industry, may provide such a huge addition to the available raw material supply for synthetic rubber as either to crowd out the farmers' grain-to-alcohol-to-rubber proposals or else it may lead to a considerable further expansion in the present 800,000-ton synthetic rubber program.

The importance of the new discovery lies in the fact that heretofore it had appeared that material and machines devote dto the current $120,000,000 program for a five-fold expansion in the country's 100-octane aviation gasoline supply was automatically unavailable for the synthetic rubber program. These new plants were to produce aviation gasoline alone, with a by-product of low-grade gas-oil products.

Now, however, it appears possible that instead of producing these low-grade by-products, these plants can turn out butiadene, the raw material of so-called Buna S synthetic rubber, as a "by-produce." Thus, whereas it looked as though the more heavily the oil industry went into aviation gasoline the less heavily it could contribute to the synthetic rubber program, it now appears that every new aviation-gasoline plant will automatically be an audition to the synthetic rubber program also.

Importance of New Method

By a fortunate accident this happens to offer the hope of reaming out one of the tightest bottlenecks in the whole synthetic rubber program. For the largest part of the program is for Buna S rubber, and the major raw material for Buna S is butiadene, and this program would make the entire mushrooming aviation-gasoline industry simultaneously a heavy producer of butiadene. Up to now it is said that only about an eighth of the necessary butiadene-making plant had even been contracted for, presumably for lack of material and know-how.

The importance of the discovery in actual tonnage is indicated by Jersey's statement that they estimate that adoption of the new method will . . . provide the nation with an increased potential capacity of raw material (butiadene) for more than 400,000 tons of Buna S rubber and 240,000 tons of Butyl rubber a year," and they go on to say that "we understand that the present Government program calls for . . . 800,000 tons . . . a year." Thus the discovery would take care of four-fifths of the total program.

Obviously the question now to be worked out is not how to find methods of making synthetic rubber so much as how to choose between available processes. Leaving aside butyl and neoprene rubber, which are scheduled to provide only 100,000 out of 800,000 tons a year of scheduled ultimate capacity, the major raw material of synthetic rubber can now, it appears, be made from two major sources—either from petroleum products or from alcohol, which in turn can now be made from a wide variety of sources including oil refinery gas, sugar or high-test molasses, potatoes, or grains.

Speed the Chief Factor

In peacetime the major question would be one of comparative cost, but this is now a secondary matter. In fact, cost itself rests on certain somewhat artificial premises, for the current price of sugar, 2.65 cents a pound, is the result of a political deal between the United States and Cuba, and the price of grains has been in large part a political one for many years. More important questions now are such things as:

(1) How scarce are the materials? Sugar, for instance, is scarce and requires scarce shipping, as a result of which the amount of the Cuban crop ear-marked for the current industrial alcohol has been repeatedly reduced and may soon be cut to nothing. On the other hand, much stored grain is now unfit for milling or even for feed but its value for distillation is unimpaired. And with gasoline rationing forcing down the allowable production in the mid-Continent fields, petroleum is similarly in a surplus condition.

(2) How much in the way of metals and machinery would be needed in plant construction. By Jersey's new process, for instance, practically no additional metal and machinery would be needed to make butiadene as a by-product of aviation gasoline. On the other hand making butiadene straight from petroleum would require different amounts of 'strategic metals" for the machinery to make butiadene from alcohol, as follows, according to information recently submitted to the Gillette Committee:

For Making 1900 Tons of Butiadene a Year

	From Alcohol (tons)	From Petroleum (tons)
Copper	50.6	9
Nickel	1.0	3.05
Chrome metal	2.2	3.0
Steel plates	140.0	165-194

(3) Last and perhaps most important question of all is "Which method will be the quickest?" The rubber shortage becomes steadily more serious as it appears that the United States must supply not only its own heavy military requirements but those of its Allies, who apparently were even less forehanded than the United States about protecting themselves against loss of the East Indies. Only about 100,000 tons are expected from Ceylon and at most 50,000 tons a year from Latin America against over-all United Nations' requirements of easily 1,000,000 tons. In effect the American synthetic rubber program may have to supply, replace, for the anti-Axis world, the equivalent of the entire world prewar natural rubber output.

New Type Dual Purpose Auto-Train Runs Either on Rails or Highways

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill. (AP)—Finishing touches were being put on a new type dual purpose auto-train that runs either on rails or highways and it is scheduled to go into service next week hauling high explosives at some unannounced ordnance plant.

The train, built at the near-by Highland, Ill., plant of the Evans Products Co., of Detroit, Mich., consists of a "locomotive" and two double-end express cars.

It runs on 42 rubber tires and is adapted to rails by means of steel flanged wheels which serve merely as guide or pilot wheels. The rubber wheels run on the tracks and for highway operation the steel wheels are retracted and the train travels as an automobile.

The change from rail to highway, or vice versa, requires only a few minutes. Gross capacity of the train is 90,000 pounds.

The gasoline-driven locomotive is fashioned along the lines of a regular transport truck.

Similar one-car vehicles have been in use for the past seven years but this is said to be the first full train of its kind.

The smaller models are used by several railroads for inspection and track maintenance work.

"The construction is of lightweight materials and eliminates large quantities of steel and other essentials necessary in the building of standard locomotives and freight cars," a company spokesman explained. "It is also more economical to operate."

He said the Army has found it "invaluable for military purposes," since it not only permits movement of materials to areas otherwise inaccessible, but enables shipment by a single unit instead of having to switch from freight cars to trucks.

The train will be previewed by company and government officials Monday, after which it will be sent to an undisclosed destination.

British Note Circulation

LONDON (AP)—The condition statement of the Bank of England disclosed that note circulation had continued its uninterrupted rise to the record high of £782,470,000, an increase of more than £2,000,000.

Idaho Merchants Find Themselves in Quandary

BOISE, Idaho, May 19 (AP)—Even if they're right, Idaho merchants are apt to find out they're wrong.

If they comply with price ceiling regulations, some of them at least are going to run afoul of a state law requiring at least an 8 per cent markup over the prices paid to the wholesaler and be subject to $300 fines, Attorney General Bert Miller said.

If they comply with the state law, they're going to run afoul of the Federal regulations and be subject to—they hate to think what.

Mr. Miller has appealed to the Office of Price Administration for help—he suggests an amendment permitting the state's statutory markup, even though this puts some retail prices above the ceilings.

Wholesale prices which rose while retailers were selling old stocks were blamed for it all.

WPB to Limit Merchandise On Inventory

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board announced it was taking steps to limit the volume of all types of merchandise which may be held in inventory by retailers and wholesalers.

Heavy buying by some firms is "preventing others from obtaining merchandise in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the communities they serve," the WPB said.

"Forthcoming regulations will specifically curb inventories of all types of merchandise in a way designed to assure that quantities on hand are reasonable and that equitable distribution among dealers is provided for."

Precedes Rationing

The action was viewed in some quarters as a preliminary to greatly increased rationing of consumer goods.

WPB said it proposed to set "an over-all dollar limitation on inventories of goods for sale."

No details were divulged, but it was known that one plan tentatively proposed would prevent any merchant from building inventory beyond his 1940 level in dollar value.

Companies which have accumulated swollen inventories would be forbidden to buy more goods until their stocks were whittled down to a "practicable working minimum." This would mean considerable unloading of merchandise by firms holding excess supplies, it was predicted, through sales back to manufacturers or wholesalers or to other retailers.

The WPB announcement, touching on this point, said the inventory control would mean that "the presence of excesses in one or more lines of merchandise will operate to prevent purchases in other lines which the retailer or wholesaler may wish to replenish."

Inventories Limited

In other words, a department store, for instance, which had stocks of furniture or kitchenware large enough to bring its total inventory above the prescribed limit would be unable to buy new hats or dresses until it disposed of the excess in the other lines.

(Recent official estimates reckoned retail inventories at the end of February to be about $6,875,000,000 or approximately 25 per cent greater than the year before. However, WPB officials said a great surge of buying had occurred in the last three months, as dealers became frightened about future replenishments in the face of increasing production curtailments.)

Provision would be made for increased inventories in war-swollen areas to the extent that population had grown. It was uncertain whether WPB would impose controls upon all the 1,900,000 retail outlets or would exempt small shops having less than one specified annual volume of sales.

Nickel Plate Net

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad reported April net income of $126,563, compared with $555,807 in April, 1941.

Nelson to Set Up Food Requirements Committee

NEW YORK (AP)—The establishment of an over-all food requirements committee, under the War Production Board and probably headed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard was disclosed by WPB chief Donald M. Nelson.

In a telegram read at a luncheon meeting of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, Mr. Nelson said existing agencies cooperating with the new committee would make it unnecessary "to set up an elaborate food administration."

Mr. Nelson's telegram was read to the delegates a short time after they had been addressed by Secretary Wickard who told them that "it is still safe to say that everyone in this country can have enough nourishing food, but we can't be certain that we won't run short of some particular kinds of foods and have to make up the lack with other kinds of food."

Ready for Job

Secretary Wickard declared that his department would be glad to assume its full responsibility in co-ordinating production, processing and distribution of food.

Mr. Nelson's telegram said that the new committee under the WPB would "establish the policies and programs by which America's food supply will be produced and processed during the war."

The WPB chief said that he believed the program "will help us to meet Americ'a military and civilian food requirements during the war, and also will enable us to continue supplying our allies with the foodstuffs they need."

"The probability is that this committee will be headed by the Secretary of Agriculture and will include representatives of our armed forces, the Office of Price Administration, the Board of Economic Welfare and the WPB," Mr. Nelson said.

Mr. Wickard had just told the grocery manufacturers that the nation needed a "unified national food policy to meet war demands," and warned anew against a possible food shortage.

He explained that demands for food for the United Nations had increased beyond expectations.

"A year ago it seemed certain that we could meet all foreseeable lend-lease needs and have plenty of all kinds of food for other uses, and even some to spare," Mr. Wickard said.

He added that "of course, it looked as if farmers would have to produce more of some things, and processors handle more. But generally speaking it seemed that the normal methods of producing, processing and distributing food could go on as usual."

This, Mr. Wickard said, is no longer true. Among the difficulties tending to limit food production and distribution Mr. Wickard mentioned shortages of fertilizer, farm machinery, farm labor, trucks and tires, tin and processing equipment and an overstrained transportation system.

Need Plenty of Food

Mr. Wickard declared that in the making of "the kind of world we're fighting for the first essential is plenty of food fairly distributed among two billion people."

"The food industries of America carry heavy responsibilities not only for the winning of the war but for the writing of a lasting peace," he said.

Earlier, Paul A. Willis, President of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers, had urged the creation of a war food board in Washington and suggested it be along the lines of the Food Administration headed by Herbert Hoover during the last war.

He said that the Government demand for critical materials had threatened the supply of materials for containers and added that the identity of the brand name was also threatened in a suggestion from Washington that a "victory" brand be substituted for all others.

Mr. Wickard said in his speech that "it's already a certainty that many kinds of food will reach consumers in different packages or different forms from those they are used to, and that many methods of distribution will have to be changed."

Mr. Willis expressed concern for what he termed a threat to advertising. He said that despite statements from Price Administrator Leon Henderson to the effect that advertising would not be disturbed, he interpreted reports out of Washington that call for the "elimination of frills" as being made with advertising in mind.

Following disclosure that he probably would head the new "over-all food requirements" committee, Secretary Wickard said.

"I am naturally very much honored to be chosen for this difficult job, but because we must all do our utmost for victory, I will be glad to assume whatever responsibilities which may rise as a result of my new assignment. I am confident that I can count on the cooperation of all branches of the food industry for the performance of the huge job which lies before us.

To Keep Standards

"Owing to this co-operation, I know that we will produce enough food for our military, civilian and lend-lease requirements. In spite of some unavoidable shortages, there will be no impairment of the nutritional standard of the American diet.

"I am confident that the law of supply and demand will, for the most part, keep the food situation in hand. But I nevertheless see the need for authoritative co-ordination of some phases of the food field."

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HOW DID YOUR CONGRESSMAN VOTE?

On repeal of the arms embargo? On conscription? On lend-lease? On arming merchant ships? Read the record in the

MAY 28 ISSUE of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This fall, in the midst of world-shaking war, Congressional elections are more vitally important to each one of us than ever before.
It is quite likely that upon the make-up of the next Congress will depend not only the swift and successful conclusion of the war, but also much of the position of the United States in the post-war world. The Christian Science Monitor, with such crucial years ahead, is aiding voters to choose wisely by presenting a chart in each of its four United States editions, showing how every Congressman in that area up for re-election this year, has voted for the past few years on issues affecting war policy. With the Monitor's specially compiled charts, in the issue of May 28, each voter may review the record of these Congressmen, and decide whether they will represent his best interest in winning and rebuilding a better world.
Regular subscribers may order extra copies for their friends or their political or civic organizations; occasional subscribers should be sure to obtain this issue. For those interested in the national picture, orders will be accepted for all four editions of the Monitor; the single copy price will be as usual, five cents, or four cents where twelve or more copies are mailed to the same address.

A SPECIAL FEATURE OF VITAL INTEREST TO EVERY 1942 VOTER

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 58-46	109.18	109.18	109.18

New York City Bonds

5 Ala Power 3½s 72	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	89½	89½	89½
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	97	97	97
4 Am T & T 3½s 66	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
9 Am T & T 3½s 61	107	107	107
31 Am T & T 3s 56	107¼	107	107¼
17 Ann Arbor 4s 95	67¾	66¾	67¾
9 Arm Del 4s 95	103⅝	103¾	103¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	100½	100	100½
10 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	101	101	101
1 AT&SF 4¼s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
19 AC Line 4½s 64	62¼	61½	61½
7 AC Line 5s 45	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	103½	103¼	103½
8 B&O 1st mig 4s st	59	58¾	59
85 B&O 95 st A	26¾	26	26⅛
30 B&O 95 st C	31	30⅝	31
14 B&O 2000 st D	26⅛	26	26
20 B&O 96 st F	26	26	26⅛
126 B&O cv 60 st	30¾	30⅜	30¾
1 B&O 4s 48	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
20 B&O PLE&WV4s51st	50	49¾	50
15 B&O SW 50 st	38	38	38
15 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	129	129	129
1 Beth Stl 3½s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	100½	100¼	100½
84 Bos&Me 4½s 70	32¼	31½	31¾
7 Bos&Me 4s 60	70	70	70
38 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Buf R&P 57 st	36	35½	36
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111½	111½	111½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅛	107	107⅛
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	108¼	107¾	107¾
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	110¾	110¾	110¾
10 Can Pac 5s 54	89½	89½	89⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
13 Can Pac 4s perp	69⅞	69¾	69¾
6 Celanese 3s 55	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	5	5	5
30 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	18	18½	18
5 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	54½	54½	54½
88 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
22 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
33 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	52⅝	53
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	75¼	75	75¼
15 Cen R R N J 5s 87	177¼	177¼	177¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	86	86
1 C&O 4½s 92	127¾	127¾	127¾
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¼	101	101
70 Chi & Alton 3s 49	19⅛	18⅝	19
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76¾	76¾	76¾
9 CB&Q 4½s 77	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	76⅞	76¾	76⅞
3 CB&Q 4s III 49	91½	91½	91½
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	23¼	23¼	23¼
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67½	67½	67½
3 Chi I & L 6s 47	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
192 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	15½	15	15¼
18 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	21½	21¼	21½
12 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	47½	47	47
37 CM&SP 4½s 89C	47¾	47¼	47¾
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	47¾	47¼	47¾
19 CM&SP gen 4½s 89	47	46⅞	46⅞
10 SM&SP 3½s 89B	45	45	45
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37¾	37½	37½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21	21	21
33 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
49 Chi & NW 4½s 37	32½	32¼	32½
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	13¾	13½	13¾
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
39 Chi&NW 4s 87	31	30¾	31
1 Chi & NW 4s 87 st	31	31	31
1 Chi&NW 3½s 87	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3¼	3¼	3¼
45 CRI&P 4s 88	24	23¾	23¾
42 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13¼	13	13
1 CTH&SE rfg 5s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101½	101	101
4 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	96¾	96¼	96¼
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
3 Childs Co 5s 43	39½	39½	39½
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47	46¾	47
1 CCC&tL CWM 4s 91	49½	49½	49½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61½	61¾	61¾
13 Clev & So 4½s 80	19½	19½	19½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	85¾	85¾	85¾
33 Columbia G 5s 1961	81½	81	81½
8 ComMack inc 69 ww	27½	27	27
1 Con Edis 2½s 44	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88¾	88¼	88¼
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35	35	35
1 Cuba NoRy5½s 42 rct	31	31	31
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	91	91	91
1 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105¾	105¾	105¾
28 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	55¾	55½	55¾
1 D & R G 4½s 36	17¾	17¾	17¾
140 D & R G 4s 36	17¼	17	17¼
2 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3	3	3
85 D R G West 5s 78	18	16⅞	17¾
1 Det Yd 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100	99½	99½
3 Erie 4½s 2015	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2 Erie 4s 95	50½	50½	50½
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97¼	97¼
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	10¼	10¼	10¼
15 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98¼	98	98
12 Goodrich 4¼s 56	103	102⅞	103
3 Gt Nor Ry 6½s 52	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
5 Gt Nor Ry 5s 73	93	94¾	94¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84	84	84
31 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96⅞	96¾	96¾
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅛	96	96⅛
3 Gulf M & N 5½s 50	92½	92½	92½
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	51½	51½	51½
12 Housatonic 5s 37	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
9 Hous Oil Tex 4½s 54	102½	102½	102½
2 Hudson Coal 5s62A	41	40¾	41
30 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¼	48¼	48¼
46 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¾	14¼	14¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101⅝
11 Ill Cen 2½s 53	44	44	44
15 Ill Cen 4s 52	56¾	56	56
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¼	48	48⅛
29 Ill Cen rfe 4s 55	45	44¾	45
52 Ill Cen 4½s 66	44	43½	43¾
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	54¾	54¾	54¾
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	86	85½	85¾
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	90½	89¾	90⅛
20 South Ry gen 4s 56	66¼	65⅞	66¼
1 South Ry Mem 5s 96	82	82	82
3 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104	104	104
4 Texark&FtSm5½s50	87½	87½	87½
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	104½	104⅝	104⅝
5 Tex&N Orl 5s 43	101	101	101
10 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	65½	65½	65½
4 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	65	65	65
14 Third Ave Aj 5s 60	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
3 T St L&W 4s 50	87	87	87
1 Union Oil Cal 3s 67	94½	94½	94½
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 Un Pac J½s 80	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10 Utah P&L 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
2 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	26¼	26¼	26¼
12 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	39	39	39
5 Wabash 5s 80	25¾	25¾	25¾
5 Wabash 5s 76 asd	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
5 Wabash 4½s 78	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	36	35½	35½
18 Wabash 4s 71 wi	78¾	78⅝	78⅞
5 Walwrth 4s 53	87½	87½	87½
3 Warren Bros 6s 41	101½	101½	101½
1 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	37	37	37
5 Wash Cen 4s 48	83	83	83
7 West Shore 4s 2361	43½	43½	43¾
5 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	42½	42½	42½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	88	88	88
15 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	27½	27¼	27½
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Western Un 5s 60	82¾	82¾	82¾
15 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92½	92½	92½
14 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106½	106½	106½
4 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	103½	103½	103¾
11 Wis Cen 4s 49	43¾	43⅜	43¾
4 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	29¼	29¼	29¼
1 Young S&T 5s 48	101½	101½	101½
2 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Argetine 4s 72 Feb	70½	70½	70½
1 Belgium 7s 55	93	93	93
1 Belgium 6½s 49	93	93	93
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28¾	28½	28¾
34 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28¾	28½	28¾
26 Buen A 4½s Aug 78	62¾	62½	62½
3 Canada 5s 52	101¾	101½	101½
3 Canada 4s 60	103½	103½	103½
1 Canada 3s 67	94¾	94¼	94¾
5 Canada 2½s 45	99½	99½	99½
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	16½	16½	16½
2 Chile 6s 62 asd	16½	16½	16½
10 Colomb 3s 70	36¾	36	36¼
2 Copenhag 5s 52	27	27	27
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	27	27	27
2 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	100	100	100
13 Denmark 6s 42	45¾	44	44
15 Denmark 5½s 55	42	42	42
12 Denmark 4½s 62	34	33	33
6 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	9¼	9	9¼
10 Mex 5s asd 45	7	7	7
3 Mex 4s asd 45	7	7	7
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
5 Peru 7s 59	13¾	13¾	13¾
37 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13½	13¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12½	12½	12½
3 Serbs Cts St 8s 62	7½	7½	7½

Bond Sales (in dollars)

Total today, 4,889,700; previous day, 8,536,850; week ago, 6,917,000; year ago, 4,371,450; two years ago, 5,186,750. Jan. 1 to date, 940,044,500; year ago, 924,079,075; two years ago, 721,501,125.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Aetna-Standard Engineering	7¾	1/16
American Barge Line Co	9¾	11½
American Hardware Co	20½	22½
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	6
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	66¼	..
Appleton Company	26¾	29½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2¼	3½
Arlington Arts Corp	37¾	40¾
Arnold Print Works	14¾	~35½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24½
Automobile Banwking Corp A	¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	13¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.	18¾	19¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co p	102½	..
Berkshire2Fine Spinning	8½	9¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	103
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	27	29½
Brown Co	1.10	1.60
Brown Co pf	23¼	23½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	29½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13⅝	18
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	19	21½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	20¼	22¾
Draper Corporation	85¾	89¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	14⅞	16¾
Eastern Corpoartion	3¾	4¾
Eastern Corporation pf	7½	9½
Exolon Co	12¼	13¾
Family Loan Society Inc	21¾	24¾
Family Loan Society pf A	41¼	44½
Food Fair Stores Inc	12¾	9¼
Fruit ofthe Loom	23¾	25¼
General Fire Extinguisher	24¾	27¼
General Machinery	9¾	11¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6¾	7¾
Graton & Knight Co	65	69½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	24¾	29¼
Graton & Knight Co pf	28¾	29½
Great Northern Paper Co	16½	16¾
Greenfield Tap & Die Corp	15¾	16¼
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	36¼	36¼
Harrington & Richardson	3¾	3½
Haskelite Mfg Co	8¾	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9¾	11¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	9¾	11½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	13¾	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	21¾	24
Hooker Electro Chem	19½	21¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	38¼	40¾
International Machine Tool	9¼	10½
Keith George M	10¾	..
Kendall Company	7¼	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	14¾	17
Landers Frary & Clark	24¼	26½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22	..
Lincoln Stores Inc 7	107	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	79½	84½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	34¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	39¾	43
Merck & Co	24¾	28
Merck & Co 4½ pf	105¾	110¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	17½	20¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	71¾	76¾
(Metal & Thermit Corp	20	23
Millers Falls Company	9¼	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	3¾	4¾
Nashawena Mills	14¾	16¼
Nashua Gumed & C Paper	50¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	18	17
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	48¼	52
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	15½	17½
National Chemical & Mfg	5¾	7
National Shirt Shops	38¾	43½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	34¾	38
Newmarket Manufac Co	29	31¾
Nicholson File Company	21¾	25
Nonquitt Mills	10¼	11½
Ohio Finance	28	32
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	10½	12¾
Parker Appliance	90½	95½
Plymouth Cordage Company	60¼	..
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	42¾	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	23¾	38
Quissett Mill	23¾	27¾
Remington Arms Co Inc	17¼	19½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	19¾	21¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	44¾	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	22½	24¾
Sanford Mills	24¾	27¾
Submarine Signal Co	29	33
Tampax Inc	27¾	33
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	5¾
United Elastic Corp	40¾	44½
U S Envelope Company	101	106
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	27¾	31
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	82½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19¾	..
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	32	35
West Point Manufacturing	15⅜	17¾
Warner & Swasey Co	15⅜	17¾
Wamsutta Mills Inc	11⅜	12½
Wickwire Spencer Steel		

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	104½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109½	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	4	1953	100½	102½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	99	101
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104½	..
Narragansett El	3½	1966	109	111
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	107	108
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	108	..
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	..
Springfield Gas & El	5	1957	105½	..
St Josephs RLH & P	4½	1947	102	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	106¼	..

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	97	102
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	80½	85
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	88	91
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	81¼	85
Cent P&L 7pf	87	92
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	78½	83½
General Water G & E $3 pf	28¼	31¼
Jamaica Water Supply	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	98½	103½
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	78½	83½
Kansas P &Lt 4½ pf	84½	89½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	87½	92½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	101	106
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¾	10½
No States Power Del 5 pf	101½	106½
No States Power Del 6 pf	50¼	54
No States Power Del 7 pf	85½	89¼
Ohio Power 5½s pf	103½	106½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	81½	86½
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	96½	101½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	74½	79½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	88½	90½
Public Service Ind	9¾	10½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	86½	91½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	92¾	97½
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	69½	74
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	80½	85½
San Diego Gas & Electric	8¾	9¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	13¾	18¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	108½	..
Tampa Electric Co	14¼	18½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	91	96
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	79½	84½
*Washington Ry & Elec units	11½	13½
*Ex-dividend.		

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14⅝	16½
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	32¾
Brockton Gas Light	3¾	4¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	81	86
Central Maine Power 7 pf	91	96
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	84½	..
Conn Light & Power	27¼	30
Cumb County Pow & Light 6 pf	116	118
Eastern Utilities Asso	15¼	17½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1.	1¼
Fall River Gas Works	16⅝	18⅝
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Green Mountain Power pf	38¾	43¾
Hartford Electric Light	42¼	45¼
Haverhill Electric Co	24¾	24¾
Haverhill Gas Light	7¾	9½
Holyoke Water Power	12¾	14½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28¾	31¾
Lowell Electric Light	34	38
Lynn Gas & Electric	58	62
Mass. Power & Light pf	9¾	11½
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23¾	24½
Narragansett Elec pf	48½	51¾
N E Gas & Electric $3.50 pf	8	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	21¾	24
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	48¾	62¾
N) Public Serv $6 pr ln	44¾	48¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	6¾	8½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	5¾	7¾
Newport Electric	14⅜	16¾
Providence Gas	5¾	6½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	97	102
P S Pub Serv pf	21¾	27½
Rockland Light & Power	4¾	5⅝
Springfield Gas Light	11⅜	12⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	..
Western Mass Companies	15¾	17¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13	14¼
Bank of New York (14)	251	261
Bankers Trust (1.40)	32¼	34½
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	89¾	93¼
Chase National (1.40)	33¼	34⅝
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	33½	35½
Commercial (8)	136	144
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	9¼	10½
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	28¾	29¾
Empire Trust (3)	35½	38½
First National (.80)	990	1020
Guaranty Trust (12)	201	208
Irving Trust (.60)	9¼	10¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	30¾	31¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	22½	23½
New York Trust (3½)	80	81½
Public (1½)	25¾	26¾
Title Guarantee & Trust	2¾	3¾
a Also extra or extras.		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (18)	$300	..
First National (2)	34¾	36¾
†Merchants National (12)	250	275
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	38	46
National Shawmut (1)	17½	19
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	130	150
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11½	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	28⅞	31⅝
Continental Illinois (4)	66	70
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	32	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	111½	115½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¼	24¾
American Equitable (1)	14¼	15⅝
AmericanInsurance Newark (½a)	12½	13¼
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
American Reserve	8	48½
American Surety (2½)	48½	48¼
Automobile (1a)	30¾	32¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¾	6¾
Boston (16a)	482	502
Camden Fire (1)	18½	20
Carolina (1.30a)	23¼	25¼
City of New York (1.30)	17	18½
Conn General Life (1)	23½	25½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	28½	30½
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	108	113
Fireman's Newark (.60)	8¾	9¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	23	24½
General Reinsurance (2)	38	40
Georgia Home (1a)	20¾	23¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	33¾	35¾
Globe & Republic (½)	7¼	8¼
Globe & Rutgers	6½	8
Gt. Amer. Insurance (1a)	22	23½
Hanover (1.20)	20½	21¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	81½	84½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2½
Home Insurance (1.20a)	25	26½
Homestead (1)	14½	15¾
Knickerbocker (⅛)	6¾	7¾
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2½
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49½	52½
National Fire (2)	52	54
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
New Amsterdam Cas (47½a)	16¾	17¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (1.80)	11¾	13¾
*North River (1)	19¼	20¾
Northeast Insurance	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	76¼	79¼
Providence Washington (1)	28¾	30¾
Republic Ins Texas (1.20)	20¾	21¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	18¾	19¾
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St. Paul Fire (8)	220	231
Springfield (4½a)	100½	104½
*Standard Accident	45¼	49
Sun Life (15)	175	205
Travelers (16)	338	348
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	22¾	23¾
United States Firt (2)	39¾	41¾
Westchester (1.20a)	28½	29¾
*Ex-dividend; a—also extra or extras; e—declared or paid so far this year; g—paid last year.		

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	1.75	1.92
Amerex Holding	13.00	14.50
American Business Shares	2.21	2.43
Axe Houston Fund	8.81	9.47
Boston Fund	10.98	11.81
Boad Street Investing	16.97	18.35
Bullock Fund	9.72	10.66
Canadian Investment Fund	2.10	2.90
Century Shares Trust	20.81	22.37
*Christiana Securities Co	1590.00	1730.00
Commodity Corp	9.83	10.78
Consolidated Investment Tr	24.00	26.75
Dividend Shares	.85	.94
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	14.68	15.90
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	8.50	9.03
Equitable Invest Corp	19.22	20.67
Equity Corp (.20)	13.75	14.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	12.13	13.05
Fund Investors Inc	13.10	14.36
General Capital	22.85	24.57
General Investors Trust	3.56	3.84
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.86	12.75
Instit

Sawdust Base For Tomatoes? Yes, It Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla—J. C. Hurley, retired Pennsylvania construction engineer has tomatoes and other garden crops thriving on a wartime basis in sawdust filled tanks at his home in Winter Park, Fla.

This method of growing a big garden in a small space Mr. Hurley believes can be an important factor in home defense gardens. He has spent five years in intensive cultivation of vegetable crops through water feeding or hydroponics rather than through the soil-feeding method. His vegetables are acclaimed finest quality and are the outgrowth of sawdust, chemically treated water and Florida sunshine.

His unique garden consists of 40 tanks, each of them 100 feet long and he claims these could produce tomatoes the year round in quantity to feed 2,500 soldiers or civilians.

Strawberries

Luscious strawberries have grown also in these sawdust experimental tanks, yielding far greater measure to the square foot of area than the richest of Florida muck soils. He has also experimented successfully with sweet corn, Irish potatoes, turnips, peppers, cucumbers, beans. He has monster sweet peas in nursery tanks.

Thus far Mr. Hurley has grown only tomatoes for the commercial market. He produced 16,500 pounds of tomatoes or 330 bushels in an eight-month period in tanks that covered one-third of an acre on his experimental farm. This represents more than three times the yield that might have come from a bumper crop planted in the richest garden soil Mr. Hurley explained.

"We are searching every field for improved wartime methods," Mr. Hurley said. "Cultivation of many vegetable crops by water feeding is feasible, both from the standpoint of home production and the commercial angle."

Suggestions

He stated that under this water-feeding process of raising vegetables it is possible for a family in its spare time to grow many more vegetables than it can consume. Here are his suggestions for establishing a home garden of this type:

Clean cypress boards should be used in construction of water-tight tanks approximately one foot wide, eight inches deep, and as long as space will permit. A small trough inverted, is run the length of the tank at the bottom, for treated water pumped through the tanks by a small pumping system.

A length of pipe can be run inside the wooden V-trough with outlets at intervals for better water distribution. Place a three-inch bed of rock in the tanks. Flint rock is exceptionally well adapted to this use.

Clean cypress sawdust or excelsior is next spread over the rock, three or four inches deep to serve as a root base for the growing plants. Sawdust is far superior to soil, because unlike the latter it will not harbor and feed weeds or insects.

30 Minerals

A mixture of some 30 minerals is required for growing plants, Mr. Hurley claims. In water-feeding these are brought through the water that circulates the seedbeds. These minerals include iron, copper, zinc, sulphur, borax, potassium, manganese, magnesium and nitrates. These minerals in soluble form are mixed with water and the solution kept circulating throughout the tanks during the day. Plants do not feed at night he claims, so the supply of liquid food is withheld at that time. Different plants require different chemicals and their nutriments should be studied, he said.

Mr. Hurley was a pioneer in his home State of California in the practical use of mechanical ventilation and oil heating. In 1902 he "adapted" oil burning engines to the first American vessel, the Francis H. Liggett of San Francisco to use such a power for long ocean voyages. This was after oil burning engines had been used with some degree of success by coastwise vessels. He came east in 1919 and established his engineering firm in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hurley has always been an adapter of established methods to existing situations, rather than a devotee of original research into basic facts and plans, and that was responsible for his experiments in intensified vegetable production.

Congressmen Told Not to Enter Forces

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives disclosed yesterday that both Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had expressed opposition to Congressmen leaving their lawmaking duties to enter the armed forces.

"I am personally opposed to members of Congress leaving their duties in the House to serve in the Navy. You may be sure that such applications will uniformly be disapproved," Mr. Knox wrote the Speaker.

Mr. Stimson said that "if the War Department were to accept all these patriotic tenders of service, Congress would be depleted by the loss of many members."

"It is my considered opinion," he wrote, "that a member of Congress can render greater service to the nation by continuing to perform his duties as a legislative representative of the people in which he has acquired valuable experience, than by serving with the armed forces."

Home Work in Hollywood

Judy Garland
Shortly to be seen in a new film, "For Me and My Gal"

Judy Garland, Deanna Durbin Together Once in Short Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It was no fault of the two girls who sang in the Metro short film, "Every Sunday Afternoon," back in 1936, that their subsequent careers brought comparisons.

Deanna Durbin, one of them, went on to quick success even after the studio which made the picture chose Judy Garland, the other girl, as the one the college boys would call the "most likely to succeed."

Miss Durbin's sensational success didn't make it any easier for Miss Garland for a time; but while, even with the initial start, her advancement has been slower, it has been no less sure.

A later Metro picture, "Broadway Melody of 1938," established Judy Garland as one of the most talented singers the sound film has produced, and her other pictures, running through successes such as "Babes in Arms," "Strike Up the Band," "Babes on Broadway," and "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," have made her position as a film actress secure.

* * *

Success for Miss Garland should not have been wholly unexpected. Born Frances Gumm, the daughter of Frank A. and Ethel Gumm, vaudeville performers, she has been on the stage since she was three. The family lived in Lancaster on the Mojave Desert during Judy's school years; but she worked intermittently in Los Angeles theaters, and later in Chicago with George Jessel. It was Jessel who named her Garland. The Judy was her own idea.

Her present picture, "For Me and My Gal," now in production, will be her first big film without Mickey Rooney in the cast. For leading man Metro has chosen Gene Kelly, who had the title role in the recent Broadway production of "Pal Joey." It will be Mr. Kelly's screen debut, and when I talked with him on the set he seemed very cheerful about it.

"They tell you these stories about how indifferent Hollywood is to new people," he said, "and then when you actually get here no one can do enough to help you."

Supporting Mr. Kelly and Miss Garland are George Murphy, Martha Eggerth, Richard Quine (who was very successful in a small part with Judy and Mickey in "Babes on Broadway"), Ben Blue, and Ed Wynn's son, Keenan, who is also making his debut in the films.

* * *

With Miss Garland carrying most of the burden of the picture alone for the first time, it is not surprising that the studio has not gone out of its way to get novel material. "For Me and My Gal" is more or less the tried-and-true story about the young vaudeville team in the sticks which wants to be billed in lights on Broadway, and which does arrive there after the usual tribulations.

The songs will be mostly the songs of the first World War, and the war itself will figure in the background of the story. But this is not an experiment, for other studios have already proved that this background is particularly popular with audiences at the moment.

Miss Garland scouts the notion that songs such as "How You Gonna Keep 'Em Down on the Farm?" are pretty old and worn.

"They're Americana," she said. "They're just as much a part of this country as 'Oh, Susanna' or 'The St. Louis Blues.' You'll see."

She's probably right.

'Hired Man' Problem Stirs Farmers Throughout Nation

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farmers can't offer big wages to compete with defense industries that are drawing off their "hired men" and even their own sons, and they must produce more corn and soybeans and raise more livestock this year than ever before to meet war needs. So they are puzzling now about what they are going to do this year for farm hands when harvest time demands extra labor.

Already plans are developing. No nation-wide program has been adopted, but here and there are signs that city folk and public officials recognize the farmer's need and are organizing to help.

And they do need help. The shortage of farm labor at the beginning of this year, according to an estimate in Agricultural Engineering, was 1,067,000 men without figuring the loss expected to occur this year through the draft and new defense job opportunities.

The first step in most places is to attempt to take stock of existing unemployed farm labor and bring men and jobs together. In the big rural areas of the Northwest and Southwest, much is being done along this line. In South Dakota the War Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture is organizing townships to register high school students and others ready to do farm work and also to keep a list of farmers needing such help.

In this effort, State employment offices and State WPA chiefs are co-operating in many areas. In Illinois, in Texas, and other States, WPA officials have asked farmers to make known their needs and have promised to keep no one on WPA who is able to do farm work.

A farm placement service is being developed by the State Director of Agriculture in Illinois, with co-operation of AAA committeemen and farm bureaus. In Arkansas, the State Employment Service, which has offices in most cities of the State, is studying the farmers' requirements and attempting to meet them.

In Texas, the State Employment Service is also worrying about labor for the cotton harvest. So people there are working now on a plan, which they hope to get approved by the Federal Government, for importation of temporary Mexican labor during the season.

In Arkansas and Oklahoma it looks as if the youngsters would be the ones to meet the labor shortages. Right now they are serving their country by going to school Saturdays in many rural areas. School officials have co-operated with farm families by putting school on a six-day week so that the term will be finished by the time the boys and girls are needed to do the farm jobs. It is thought now that opening of school will be delayed in the fall so that the youngsters can help with the harvest.

Premier of Hungary Gets Foreign Post

BUDAPEST. From German Broadcasts. May 22 (AP)—Nicholas Kallay, Premier of Hungary, has been commanded by Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent, to assume also the post of Foreign Minister.

[When M. Kallay became Premier two months ago, it was understood his predecessor, Laszlo Bardossy, would be Foreign Minister. M. Bardossy was said to have stepped down in protest against Nazi pressure for more help in the war against Russia. Apparently he was unwilling to retain any Government post.]

Brooke Tells AEF 'Chance to Fight Will Come Soon'

AEF HEADQUARTERS, Northern Ireland, May 22 (AP)—United States troops in training here were told today by Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the British Imperial General Staff, that their chance to fight "no doubt will come soon."

After spending several days inspecting American units which have been toughening up since January in maneuvers over rugged terrain, General Brooke declared: "We shall expect great things from the Americans when an opportunity is given them—an opportunity which no doubt will come soon."

Among the forces which he inspected, giving close attention to equipment as well as men, also were armored, artillery, and infantry units whose arrival in Northern Ireland was announced this week.

Before departing, General Brooke told war correspondents he had a "high opinion" of the tanks and guns the Americans had brought with them.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

MOTTOES—Cards bearing favorite quotations—poems and verses; hand lettered and decorated; good profits; complete information on request. ELIZABETH TREMBLE, Artist, 252 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

PECANS

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, 10 pounds big, beautiful, medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. West of Rockies $2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C-8, Camilla, Ga.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

CONNECTICUT—Cottage: three rooms, bath, screened porch. Studio: two-story living room, bath, balcony, fireplace, porch. Both equipped all modern improvements. Swimming pool. Cottages suitable use by single family. Beautifully landscaped. One mile Candlewood Lake. Reasonable. Lewis Gompers, Rector 2-9252 (N.Y.C.). Write Box G-9, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

FOR SALE—Milford, N. H., 5-acre farm, one mile out, 8-room modern house; good condition; $8000. Box A-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEEDHAM, MASS
Choice brick home of 6 sunny rooms (3 chambers), sun parlor; steam heat, oil burner can be converted into coal; brick garage; level landscaped lot. Fine location, near schools and transportation. Owner leaving town, will sacrifice. SEE OWNER, 105 BEAUFORT AVENUE

For Other
Real Estate Advertisements
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast
Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Brimmer St.—June to Sept., 2 rms., dressing rm., modern kitchen; overlooks gardens; Christian Scientists pref.; refs. Laf. 6673.

N. Y. C.—3 rooms, exquisitely furnished; grand piano; refreshingly delightful; midtown Manhattan; beautiful terrace optional; $150.00 monthly. Write Box R-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Attractive garden court apartments . . . 1 to 4 rooms . . . in Boston's educational center . . . modern elevator building . . . selected tenants
ROOSEVELT
71 FORSYTH ST., IN FENWAY
Hurdman Managed Com. 8253

BOSTON, 81 CHARLES ST.
Delightful one-room apartments with dinette and kitchenette; all modern improvements; tiled kitchen and bath, fireplaces; all new and modernized. Apply Aspinwall 8233

FOR RENT

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE SPACE
IN NANTUCKET INN, NANTUCKET, MASS. Suitable for gift shop or lending library (could be shared by both) or other attractive business. MRS. KENNETH VEO
54 Kirkstall Road Newtonville, Mass.

SUBLET—Six rooms or less, furnished; private home; June 15 to Sept. 15, Richmond Hill, N. Y. Vi. 7-1806.

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FURNISHED home on beautiful St. Lucie River, Stuart, Fla.; centrally located; 9 rms., 2 baths, garage; landscaped; price $9000; terms. Phone Belmont 3774-W mornings.

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6-room bungalow on ½-acre high, dry land, entirely landscaped; beautiful gardens, shrubbery and trees; very quiet location; hot-water heat; 2-car garage; excellent train service to Boston; owner moving to California, will sell completely furnished $8000, unfurnished $7000. Tel. Sharon 694

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Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service—Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., D. C. Md. Tel. Somerset 0678. 11 Dane St., Somerville, Mass.

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CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—Large sunny room; 15 minutes Boston by auto, convenient by bus; private family; garage. Parkway 4335-R.

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BOSTON, 303 Com. Avenue—Newly decorated, attractive rooms; single or double; private bath; sunny; 1st floor for professional.

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Perfect retreat relaxation in Pine Forest. Swimming, Masconma Lake, sandy beach, excellent meals, rooms, private baths. Special rates June $22 weekly, July $27.50 up. Write for booklets. Direct trains Enfield.

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COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER: adults; country; permanent, attrac., kindly home; moderate salary. Box H-13, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

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Preferably a widow with grown up family to do plain cooking for family of three in White Mt. home for July and August. Tel. KIR. 8244 (Cambridge, Mass.) evenings except Saturday and Sunday.

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SAFEST FUR STORAGE
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Local Classified

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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While-U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
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In excellent condition. Telephone Lon. 5244 evenings except Wednesday.

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PRESERVE your fine Upholstery, Carpeting; scientific cleaning lasts longer; inexpensive; guar. Clauss Service, 101-7 Av., N.Y.C. CHelsea 3-0830.

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RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4158

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BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC. LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston, Ken. 3919

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WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Work Guaranteed. E. B. Horn Co., 429 Washington St., Boston Est. 1930

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Massachusetts

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All spring and summer hats drastically reduced.
Tweed hats and remodeling a specialty.
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The Swiss Knit & Gift Shop
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Imported Swiss and domestic yarns. Swiss linens, wood carvings, jewelry, dolls in costume, and all kinds of other Swiss specialties.
Knitting done reasonably
INSTRUCTIONS FREE
Tel. Com. 7113 R. & H. ERNI

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Dresses and Gowns Made to Order
Also Alterations and Re-styling
It's the lines that count
80 BOYLSTON STREET Rooms 847-848
LIBerty 1904 Little Building

BOSTON—Dorchester

On Memorial Day
Let flowers express your sentiments
Plants and Baskets that will last all summer.
F. W. HOLBROW CO.
301 Harvard Street GEN. 2095

A. J. McNAMARA
Wreaths and Baskets,
Flowers and Potted Plants
FOR MEMORIAL DAY
571 Washington St. GEN. 1160
Codman Square GEN. 1685

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Decoration Day Offerings
From Our Own Greenhouses
Large Selection Plants and Cut Flowers
GEO. B. ANDERSON CO.
942 Hyde Park Ave. HYD. 1930

Expert Service on All Makes of Cars.
Bring your car to our experts for tune-up and adjustment.
1893 River St.
Phones: HYD 0024—0025—0026

MOTOR KLINIK HYDE PARK
GEO. H. PETERSON
Jeweller
Watches—Clocks—Jewelry
Sold and Repaired
30 Fairmount Ave. Hyde Pk. 1562M

HYDE PARK FLORIST
W. E. MATTHEWS, Prop.

We are ready to fill your orders for MEMORIAL DAY
984 Hyde Park Avenue
Hyde Park 2430

BOSTON—Mattapan

Memorial Day wreaths of natural oak leaves clustered with straw flowers, $2.50 and up.
Flowers and Potted Plants
BLUE HILLS FLOWER SHOP
Mattapan Square BLU 1245

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Specializing in a cream permanent for difficult hair
Featuring the feather cut
1648 Blue Hill Ave. BLU. 1520
Open evenings by appointment

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CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4202 Washington St., Roslindale
2038 Centre Street, West Roxbury
16 High Street, East Dedham

MASSACHUSETTS

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FLOWERS and WREATHS
for Memorial Day
DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE, Inc.
22 Warren St., Roxbury HIG 7456

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Alden & Walker
Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Please call Braintree 0908

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Storey & Co
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Nelly Don Summer Fashions
4.98 to 14.98
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

HEADQUARTERS
for
SUMMER FURNITURE
Budget terms
ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

W. W. Hathaway
FLORIST
CUT FLOWERS
FOR MEMORIAL DAY
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21 Main Street Tel. 319

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

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BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
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Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Barnaby FLORISTS
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.

Beaconsfield Laundries
ASP. 8840
Launderers and Cleansers to Discriminating People

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

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1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Center Street LAS. 6081

CAMBRIDGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Enameloid, Semi-Lustre and S.-W. House Paints
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
TRO 0760 HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

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Complete Protection from Moths, Fire and Theft
2% OF YOUR VALUATION
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SWARTZ BROTHERS
Exclusive Custom Furriers
Storage House Inspection Invited

SHORT and SWEET
Why not call us for an appointment?
Hudson's Beauty Parlor
PHONE TRO. 8160

Egan's Market
Strictly Fresh Eggs and Fresh Vegetables Received Daily
KIRK. 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE

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Old Edition
Only one of a kind
J. F. OLSSON & CO.
43 Brattle Street Tro. 0938

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

Watson's Market
for Quality and Service
214 PEARL STREET TEL. 2946

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
North Leominster
Milk Deliveries Every Other Day. Cream, Eggs

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Imperials—Elgins—Hamiltons
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Thousands of
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MILLER'S
331-3 MAIN STREET

WALTER R. ILLIG
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Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
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Dress Up for the Holiday
White Shoes and Spectator Sports for all occasions
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386 Main Street

For these Cool Nights
Buy Burberry Topcoats
Also, for the Hot Days
BUY STRAW HATS
Best under the sun
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274 MAIN STREET

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A large selection in White and Pastels as well as dark colors. Gage, Draper and many others exclusively.
All headsizes and only ONE OF A KIND
SPILLANE MILLINERY
350 MAIN STREET

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1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

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STREET and NUMBER.....
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MC-3

MASSACHUSETTS

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Lawn Mowers
CLARK HARDWARE CO.
289 Main Street Grenfield, Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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14 Water Street Tel. 248

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D. J. ATWOOD, Grocer
421 MAIN STREET TEL. 980

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Member
American Institute of Decorators
Interior Designer
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Keep your car tuned up. We will service it here.
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458 Dwight Street

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BREAD
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Inner-Spring Mattresses
Famous White Cross Brand
Superior in Comfort and Value
$22.50 to $39.50
LAST CALL: No more are to be made because of steel restrictions.
Buy Now
E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
Good Furniture
Since 1878
170-180 Common St., Lawrence, Mass.

Store Your Furs
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Cherry & Webb's
Dry Cold Certified Vaults
Telephone 25251

MEN'S POLO SHIRTS
SLACK SUITS SWIM SUITS
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE MASS.
PHONE 26523

The flowers and blossoming plants most wanted for MEMORIAL DAY are here.
E. M. RUSSELL, Florist
Flowers Telegraphed
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including all white and two-tone
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Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

MASSACHUSETTS

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Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Native Asparagus and Vegetables

SEEDS and GARDEN SUPPLIES
Flower, Vegetable and Lawn Seeds, Garden Tools, Fertilizers, Grass Shears, Lawn Mowers, etc.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

J. T. CARLSON
For Memorial Day
Cut Flowers, Potted Plants, Baskets
83 East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

THE PAUL REVERE SHOP
Successor to The Book Shelf
Graduation, Shower, Wedding, Anniversary and Birthday Cards.
Imprinted Personal Stationery.
Lending Library
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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LET POLLARDS TELL YOU
Store them in our new Fur Storage Vaults. Call 5481 for further information

Store Your Furs
in
Cherry & Webb's
CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE
LOWELL 7861

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
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Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
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E. A. Wilson Co.
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JOSEF'S SALON
of individual hair designing
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"The House for Service"
Furniture
Everything in the latest designs
A Complete Home Furnishing Establishment
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Featured by
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Loomed to Be Heirloomed!
Bates Genuine Hobnail Candlewick Bed Spreads
Thousands of small tufts on a fine crepe weave muslin background. Full or twin bed size.
$3.98
Goddard Bros
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The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Fashions for Your
HOLIDAY
Weekend
T. W. ROGERS CO.

GRADUATION GIFTS
Beautiful Gifts in Fine Jewelry for the Modern Youth
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jewelry
UNION - COR. BUFFUM STREET

Youth & World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
147 UNION STREET
Complete Children's Outfitters
Specialising in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

FLOWERS FOR
Memorial Tributes
May 30
CLEBNIK BROS.
231 Union St. LY. 3-4222

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 3773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBA'S BEAUTY SALON
MALDEN'S NEWEST SHOP
featuring the
NEW FEATHER CUT
All Branches of Beauty Culture
NEXT to HARDWICK'S
52 Exchange Street Mal. 2235

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

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COME TO Joslin's
For the Summer Things You Need
STRAW HATS
SAILORS—PANAMAS—BOLEROS
$1.95 $5.00 $8.50
NEWEST STYLES—SMART COLORS
A very fine assortment
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The Apparel Shop that's "On the Square"
440 MAIN ST. MALDEN SQUARE

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Automotive Service
116 Broad Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Telephone 722

ALLEN'S
Department Store
Vanity Fair Slips
Marlboro Framingham

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"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 8316

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4266-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Whittemore Hardware Co.
Tel. Mel. 0900 531 Main St.

OUR GARDEN SHOP
138 ESSEX STREET
Come in, browse around. There is no parking problem on Essex Street
Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

RUDERMAN'S
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
MALDEN—MELROSE—MEDFORD
See Our Large Display of
PORCH and LAWN FURNITURE
OPEN THURSDAY AND SATURDAY EVES.

Melrose Florist Co.
Landscaping TEL. MEL. 1628
Loam
Evergreens
Plants
345 W. WYOMING AVENUE *Flowers*

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Shoes with style that fit and are dependable
547 MAIN STREET

Williams Insurance Agency
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS Jr.
Insurance—Real Estate
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel 4500

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
"blue coal"—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1058 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Good Things for Your Dinner Table
Crisp, fresh vegetables
Choice fruits
Delicious pastries
Your favorite staples
TABER'S Inc.
Central Market and Grocery
254-258 Union Street
ESTABLISHED 1887

ENJOY THE FOODS AT
Gulf Hill Parlors
LUNCHEONS — DINNERS
AFTERNOON TEA
Delicious Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream, all flavors—Sandwiches
596 Pleasant St. (Opp. the Library)
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
SWANSEA STATION—
Route 6, Providence Highway
MATTAPOISETT STATION
Route 6, Cape Highway
Open April until October

Gulf Hill Dairy
Dairy Lunch Room
Open All Year
GRADE A MILK
BUTTERMILK
HEAVY CREAM
ICE CREAM
GULF RD., SOUTH DARTMOUTH, MASS.

WING'S
Yes, you can still buy the famous 9x12 Bigelow Beauvais Rugs, each
$79.50

Ready to use—or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co.
INC.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
HARDWARE
Garden Supplies
J. H. CHANDLER & SON
INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

Dresses for All Occasions
Carefully selected
Personal attention given to your needs
SALLY WHEELER
831 BEACON STREET
S. S. Pierce Co. is next door
Sizes 12-42—10½-22½

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240

Native Ducklings	lb. 21c
Live Chicken Lobsters	lb. 29c
Butter	2 lbs. 84c
Eggs	2 doz. 79c

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO., Inc.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
MEMORIAL DAY
PLANTS AND FLOWERS
346 Walnut Street BIG. 6781

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Furniture insurance protects *all* household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7304

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

POLANER'S PRESERVES
12 oz. Jar 23c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Luggage and Leather Goods
Let us advise when planning a trip or gift. Our Luggage and Leather Goods Dept. will take care of your needs, whatever the demand.
BESSE-CLARKE
278 NORTH ST. TEL. 7861

$28,958.00 Worth of
FINE AMERICAN CHINA DINNER WARE
now being closed out at way less than Manufacturer's cost.
ENGLAND BROS.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors 63 Eagle St.

MOTHPROOF STORAGE CABINETS
Chests, Bags and Cabinets that hold as many as 20 dresses. Prices start as low as $1.98.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT
5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

MEMORIAL DAY PLANTS
Wreaths, Baskets and Bouquets
Popular Prices
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pres. 7620

ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC
RUG CLEANERS
Shampooed, Mothproofed, Repaired
Established 25 Years
ALL RUGS INSURED
A. L. MacDonald, Mgr.
GRANITE
CARPET CLEANING CO.
276 South Street, Quincy GRAnite 9095

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Bio 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

SAILOR STRAWS and PANAMA
HATS BY "STETSON"
TALBOT'S
1387 Hancock Street, Quincy, Mass.

Pittsburgh Paints
for Every Purpose
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

Announcing, with a beam of pride, a new line of women's slips . . . a name you know and respect . . .
Laros Slips
$2.50
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 - READING, MASS.

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1366

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home.
Telephone Stoneham 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Plants and Flowers
for Memorial Day
PARKER, *Florist*
395 Main St., Wakefield Tel. Cry. 0745

BIRTHDAY SALE
Thursday—Friday—Saturday
May 21-22-23
Entire Store Stock Reduced
Willhelmina Smart Shop
Wakefield Square Wakefield

MASSACHUSETTS

SALEM

EDWARDS
Enna Jetticks
$5 to $6.50
184 Essex Street, Salem

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
BETTER MEALS for LESS!
The Star Market is never knowingly undersold on quality! Lowest everyday prices on all nationally-famous foods.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone For Painting Walls, Ceilings
For Painting Over Wall Paper
Shawmut Hardware & Paint Co., Inc.
514 Medford Street Som. 2470

Davis Sq. Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wallpaper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Glass and Putty.
210-212 Highland Ave. Som. 2636—2637

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions Grown on the Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R-U-G-S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Mattresses Renovated
Springfield
Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
804 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. HAVAGE, Prop.

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 6611
Residence Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

WEYMOUTH

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
RALPH GREENHOUSES
South Weymouth, Mass.
Tel. Weymouth 1575 164 Union St.

Seeds and Fertilizer
R. E. Cobb Hardware Co.
33 Washington St., Weymouth
Tel. Wey. 0038 Delivery Service

WINCHESTER

PHILIP CHITEL COMPANY
Winchester's Finest Store for Men
MICHAELS-STERN CLOTHES
Worsteds — Tropicals — Gabardines
PALM BEACH SUITS
Arrow Shirts Stetson Hats
Interwoven Socks McGregor Sportswear
6 MT. VERNON ST. WINCHESTER, MASS.

WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0176
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA
Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/8 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cearton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9491.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONOMARK—Permanent, confidential London address; letters redirected immediately; 5/- p. a.; royal patronage; capital £250,000. Write BM/MONO44, W. C. 1.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

GODALMING — Holiday accommodation offered for one lady, or two willing share bedroom. Box W-1580, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOYE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Ballsirode Ave. Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

SURREY—All-round general assistant (exempt military service) required to relieve all departments first-class residential hotel. Apply Monks Court Hotel, Reigate.

ROOMS TO LET

S. DEVON—Three furnished rooms in quiet home, near main road, 4, Southfield Avenue, Paignton.

TO LET

EAST SHEEN, LONDON, S. W. 14—Unfurnished ground floor with beautiful garden overlooking Sheen Common (gardener available); two large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc.; £138; garage optional, £15. 33, Sheen Common Drive, Richmond.

WANTED

GUILDFORD NEIGHBOURHOOD — Unfurnished small flat or cottage. MISS L. FOSTER, Newshott Grange, Liphook, Hants.

England

BATH

Williams FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
JAMES TURNER & SONS
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14, ST. LEONARDS ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

BOURNEMOUTH

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass, ironmongery, etc.

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen LTD.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512
The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS' BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
288 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

Beale Sons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 8000

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6780—6781

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
52-56, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St., Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

RELIANCE
RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 100
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets • Down Quilts
Handkerchiefs • Hosiery
Lingerie • Knitwear and Gowns

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2283 HOVE

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton, Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

Massingham
Still at your service at
123 STOKES CROFT
for Shoes of High Quality

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

SAFE REMOVALS
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123, HIGH ST., BROMLEY BAV. 2001-2
Telephone RAVENSBOURNE 2271-2

W. & E. WHEATLEY
(E. J. & V. E. King)
63 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Ladies' Underwear Baby Linen
Hosiery Children's Outfitting

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1378 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2296-6

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON PURLEY and District
The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1289

HARROW
The GINGERBREAD HOUSE

9e College Road
Harrow
Phone Harrow 4609
The Homemade Cake Shop and Tea-room of Character. Individuality and Variety. Catering of every description. Special attention to post orders.

IPSWICH
Jewels
CROYDON & SONS,
50-2 TAVERN ST., IPSWICH.

FASHIONS
MENSWEAR
Forder & Son Ltd.
LINENS
FURNITURE
FREDERIC CORDER & SON LTD. IPSWICH

KINGSTON and SURBITON
PERSONAL ATTENTION
HIGH CLASS WORK
Mrs. MIDDLETON'S LAUNDRY
ELMBRIDGE HSE SURBITON
HOOK RD. SURBITON
EXCELLENT SERVICE FOR
DRY CLEANING

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORES
- 150 Departments
- A Non-combine Store
- A Magnificent Escalator Hall

Kingston 1001

OXFORD
Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON
A. P. BLACKBEARD
Expert Foot Fitter
286, Torquay Road
Preston, Paignton Tel. 82364
Boots and shoes made to order

J. PERRETT & SON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailors and Outfitters
Torbay Road, Paignton Phone 5276

BURBERRY RAINCOATS

PLYMOUTH
Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

POOLE and District
Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD.
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

RICHMOND and District
Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Williamsons
LTD.
26 George St. Tel Richmond 2334-5
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS

J. H. LORIMER
STATIONER
BOOKSELLER and
FANCY GOODS DEALER
Depot for All Fountain Pens
HIGH ST.
SEVENOAKS 840
Stephens Ink and Grip-fix

SUTTON COLDFIELD
7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jacey Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 3630

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3387

O. M. WESTWOOD
24, Birmingham Road Phone 1770
Also at 36A, High Street Phone 1461
and 30 High Street Phone 1555
Permanent Waving
MACDONALD (Pure Steam System)
OLGAARD (Sachet System)
JAMAL (Steam System)

GEORGE DODD
IRONMONGER
102, PARADE
Prompt Delivery to Any District
Tel. Sutton Coldfield 2045

SUTTON—Surrey
LADIES!
For Smart Footwear
and All Shoe Repairs Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
SUTTON

TORQUAY
WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
SUMMER FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
FASHION WEAR FOR SUMMER
Pay a visit to our
RESTAURANT CAFE, TORQUAY
TEL. 3286.

Vauxhall
THE CAR SUPREMESCELLENT
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

TUNBRIDGE WELLS
WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
PROVISIONS, HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
Vegetables, Flowers.
Also "Grape-Nuts Co." Products
21 and 22 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells—Phone 662

MAISON ARTHUR
Permanent Waving
Eugene or MacDonald
by Experts Only
30 High Street 'Phone 352

WORCESTER
YATES
for Gowns, Coats, Suits, Wool Frocks, Furs
96, HIGH STREET, WORCESTER
DIRECTORS: C. C. Connop, K. G. Connop
Phone 4165

WORTHING
Phone 263 Phone 263
LAMBERT'S
COSTUMIERS, FURRIERS
LADIES' KNITWEAR
HOSIERY AND MILLINERY
23 to 27 The Broadway, Worthing.
100 Fur Coats, Capes and Coatees in stock
Estimates for Remodels and Coats made to order
Furs received for cold storage

Wales

CARDIFF
Penfound Bros.
PARK HALL BLDGS., CARDIFF
QUALITY Beetive SHOES

KELLY'S
"THE GROCERS"
Whitchurch, Phone 882
"The Home of Pure Food"
KELLY'S STORE, Whitchurch

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES

THE BRINK OF NIAGARA FALLS IS RECEDING AT THE AVERAGE RATE OF 2½ FEET A YEAR.

IT'S A FACT THE "NO CUFF" POLICY WILL CONTRIBUTE ENOUGH WOOL TO REWEAVE CLOTH AMOUNTING TO 1,000,000 YDS. OR EQUIVALENT TO 300,000 MORE SUITS

K. PARRIS

Army's Most Exclusive Officer Is Navy-Trained Third Lieutenant

Wide World Features

A four-star general is only half as exclusive as Roberto Lim, the United States Army's most unique soldier. There are two full generals, but Lim's the only third lieutenant serving with Uncle Sam's fighting men.

Besides holding a unique rank, he: (1) draws his salary from the Department of Interior instead of the War Department; (2) is a graduate naval officer serving with the land forces.

Lim, son of a general in the Philippines army, was graduated from Annapolis Dec. 19, 1941. The government of the Philippines had commissioned him a third lieutenant—a common rank there—and ordered him to report in the islands for duty.

When he presented himself to the Superintendent of Army Transport for passage to the islands, transport had ceased. The orphan officer asked the War Department for orders. No regulations prescribed his status. He was assigned to duty at Fort Mason, but the United States Army couldn't pay him because of technicalities. He had to be paid through the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, from Filipino funds on deposit there.

Then the army decided to form the 1st Filipino Battalion, as an integral part of the United States Army. Lim was transferred to duty with that unit, now training at San Luis Obispo, Calif. So he's in the United States Army, but not of it, still a third lieutenant because the United States Army has no authority to change the status conferred on him by the government of the Philippines.

Anyway, he's sure he's fighting the Axis, which is the important thing.

A Verse for Today . . .

And God opened her eyes, and she saw a well of water.—Gen. 21:19

Daily Quotation

THE only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is the encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head.
—Sir Leslie Stephen

Did You Ever Wonder

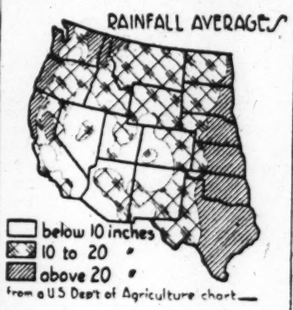
What 'Dry Farming Is'?

The term "dry farming" is applied to farming without irrigation in areas where there is a recognized shortage of rainfall, usually with an annual precipitation ranging from 10 to 20 inches. Dry farming methods consist, principally, in getting the most possible moisture into the soil and then preventing (so far as practicable) its escape; the selection of such crops as will make most efficient use of the water and using seed from the hardiest strains; and limiting the rate of seeding so that the land is not burdened with more plants than it can support.

The various dry farming areas in the United States involve such wide differences in climate, soil, and crops that no brief article could include the entire range of dry farming practices.

In general, however, in dry farming the moisture is gotten into the soil by cultivation, the rainfall running into openings made by tillage in the otherwise smooth, hard soil surface. Once in the soil, moisture escapes either by evaporation from the surface of the soil or from the leaves of plants. The first loss is checked by thorough tillage, blanketing the surface with a layer of pulverized earth through which the moisture can escape only with difficulty. The second is reduced by the prevention of weed growth, from whose rank leaves much valuable moisture would be lost.

All crops require water to mature properly, but not all require the same amounts. Sorghum cane and corn require less water per pound of growth than do such small grains as wheat. Clover and alfalfa require still more moisture than do small grains. Some crops mature so quickly as to escape the withering midsummer drought, while other plants mature slowly and are able to take advantage of late summer rains. It is, then, of prime importance to select crops adapted to a given locality.



from a U.S. Dept of Agriculture chart

Because of the fact that fewer plants can be supported by a given area of soil, it is sometimes necessary to till large areas in dry farming to make up for the lower yield per acre. This large-scale farming has largely been made practicable by modern machinery and tractor power.

W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

There is a statue of this man in the famous Public Gardens of Boston not only because he was highly esteemed as a great preacher, social worker, and writer, but because the people of his native Boston loved him. He was educated at Harvard and after graduation studied theology and eventually became the pastor of a church in Boston.

(Score 100)

He devoted a good deal of time to the development of social and benevolent movements such as the "Lend a Hand Club," "Look Up Legions," "King's Daughters," and "King's Sons." He inspired for them such mottoes as, "Look up and not down; look forward and not back; look out and not in, and lend a hand."

(Score 75)

He is more popularly known as the author of a story which has been called a "parable of patriotism." It was so realistically told that many people thought it was a record of fact until he stepped forward to testify that it was purely fictional. However, it has never been read by a true American without causing the pulse of patriotism to beat just a little harder. It is called, "The Man Without a Country."

(Score 25)

(Answer appears elsewhere on page.)

Child Portrait —By Egone

In Lighter Vein

Imagine!

Two brawny fellows, just off a merchant marine vessel docked in New York, sauntered onto a Hoboken-bound Cortlandt street ferryboat recently, carrying with them bags which bore labels from ports around the world.

The interested eyes of other ferry passengers followed the progress of the two as they made their way to seats. One of them pulled a magazine from his pocket—sea stories no doubt, fellow-passengers thought to themselves.

Then, as the husky mariner settled comportably back with the periodical, those watching him got a good look at it. It was "House and Garden."—Union City (N. J.) Hudson Dispatch.

Dark Horse?

"English is a strange language, after all."

"Why so?"

"I heard a man talking of a political candidate the other day: 'If he only takes this stand when he runs, he'll have a walkover.'"—Peking Chronicle.

Answers

Who Is This?
Answer: Edward Everett Hale

"Well, you told me to bring a friend."

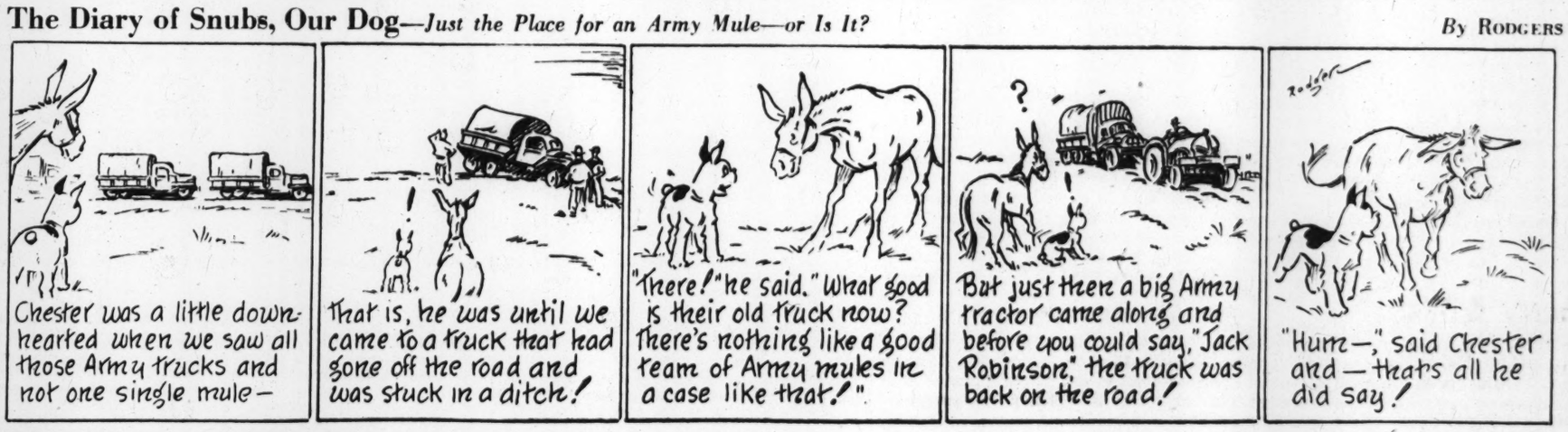
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Rainy Afternoon*

By Le Pelley

AH—THOSE BEAUTIFUL ROWS OF SPINACH!
SO DAINTY TO THE EYE! SO DELICATE TO THE TASTE!!!
FOR DINNER I SHALL HAVE A DELECTABLE BOWL OF CREAMY SPINACH SOUP...
WITH THAT RICH, FULL FLAVOR!
SAY, HOW ABOUT GETTING UP A BALL GAME?...
OH.... WE CAN'T PLAY!! IT'S STARTING TO RAIN...
BUT WHO CARES— IT'S GOOD FOR THE SPINACH!!

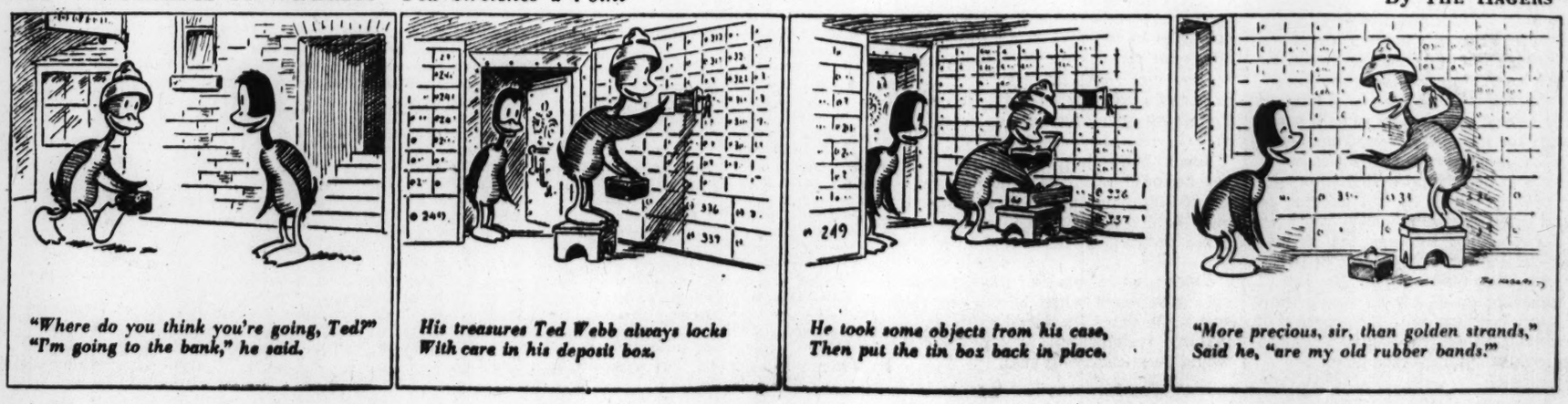
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just the Place for an Army Mule—or Is It?*

By Rodgers


Chester was a little downhearted when we saw all those Army trucks and not one single mule—
That is, he was until we came to a truck that had gone off the road and was stuck in a ditch!
"There!" he said. "What good is their old truck now? There's nothing like a good team of Army mules in a case like that!"
But just then a big Army tractor came along and before you could say "Jack Robinson," the truck was back on the road!
"Hum—," said Chester and—that's all he did say!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ted Stretches a Point*

By The Hagers


"Where do you think you're going, Ted?" "I'm going to the bank," he said.
His treasures Ted Webb always locks With care in his deposit box.
He took some objects from his case, Then put the tin box back in place.
"More precious, sir, than golden strands," Said he, "are my old rubber bands."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Hope—With Vigilance

The tide of war shows signs of turning.

But it has not turned yet.

And even after it does turn, the long road home may be full of gruelling hardship.

America should not assume, because there are bright spots here and there in the news, that the war is over or even that victory has been assured.

People of the United Nations may take hope and courage—yes. But let us not be so over-optimistic that a renewed reverse would knock us off our feet.

That warning was sounded Thursday by a high official of the United States Government. It has been underscored by President Roosevelt.

As if to document the advice, Senator Ralph O. Brewster told the Senate that American ship sinkings have run to a total of 190 vessels along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. This means not only the loss of vitally needed cargo carriers; it involves, too, the lives of American seamen.

Ships of allied Nations, too, have been torpedoed off these coasts and their men thrown into the sea. This means that the Battle of the Atlantic still is in a crucial stage.

Many dwellers even along these submarine-infested shores apparently do not realize how critical is that battle. For compliance with Army requests for a "dimout" of lights in cities and houses along the shore is yet far from satisfactory. Rescued survivors tell of seeing their ship go down, a sharply silhouetted target against the sky-glow of a coastal town, while their eyes search the offshore darkness in vain for the periscope of the submarine that torpedoed them.

Surely it would be a simple thing for civilians to shade or turn out every light along the coast if by so doing they could save the life of even one man who has braved the sea to bring them supplies.

Other parts of the country may compute the similar and greater contributions all can make to victory. The West Coast has its vigils to keep and its expeditions to launch to the far Pacific. The Middle West turns out guns, planes, tanks, and even ships. All contribute their quotas of men.

These men will go to the corners of the world to assure that war does not set its invading foot on the American continents. Theirs is a long task yet. It is a task that has hope only because millions of people in other free Nations already have been bearing for several years the brunt of aggression which now has become America's fight, too.

As Prime Minister Churchill said recently, the crest of the hill is in sight. But it still will take vigilance and sacrifice to reach the crest and fight way past it to the other side.

Merit Rewarded

The selection of Sanford Bates, Parole Commissioner of New York State, for the first annual Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award for "outstanding achievement in the treatment and prevention of crime," is one that should meet with wide approval.

In choosing Mr. Bates for the honor, the distinguished committee appointed by the United Prison Association of Massachusetts to make the selection has named a native son whose fame in the field of penology and crime prevention has spread abroad.

A member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association, Sanford Bates began his career in the Bay State where he served for ten years as Commissioner of Correction. In 1929 he was appointed Superintendent of Federal Prisons in Washington, and, upon the establishment of the Federal Bureau of Prisons the following year, was made Director. He has been president of the American Prison Congress and was a commissioner to several International Prison Congresses.

Early in 1937 he resigned as Director of Federal Prisons to turn his attentions to the problem of crime prevention by working with boys. He became Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America and saw that movement surge ahead. He has been New York State Parole Commissioner since 1940.

It would be difficult to find anyone in the field to which he has devoted so many years whose influence has been so far-reaching. Perhaps the highest praise of Sanford Bates would be to say that his designation for the Herbert C. Parsons Memorial Award would most certainly have met with the approval of the distinguished Massachusetts citizen whose memory the award honors.

The Tragedy of "Comics"

Humor, it seems, is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Webster says it can be "the faculty of discovering, expressing, or appreciating the ludicrous," or that it can take the form of "a morbid . . . fluid." Surely somewhere along the line of comic-strip drawing in the last decade, a Mr. Hyde of humor has crept into the ink pots of many cartoonists. He has transformed laughable, refreshing exploits of their characters into morbid, distasteful episodes of mystic heroes and murderous creatures of the underworld and stratosphere.

Parents have pleaded, educators protested, against this unwholesome influence on youth, but the flood of horrors has continued to rise. Recently the overflowing of the strips into "comic" magazines, with the addition of even more lurid offerings, has reached such proportions as to become "big business" according to a recent issue of Business Week. In one day 148 "comic" magazines were displayed on New York newsstands, with an estimated monthly sale of nearly 15,000,000 copies. If circumstances should dictate a rationing of paper supplies, surely conscientious parents would feel that the first place for effective conservation lay in this mushroom sector of the publishing field.

Young folks, of six or sixty, are entitled to their funnies—real funnies—and in this tragedy-ridden world a nation pleads for them. But Hydean "comics" are creatures of another color (usually a violent hue). If these were eliminated their place would likely be taken by something more wholesome and possibly inspiring. If those who are concerned about the mental fare of children increase their insistence on something better, they may impel cartoonists to purify their ink pots, and restore their rare gift, the faculty of making America smile.

Americans Make Discoveries

Getting along on three gallons of gas a week has made over the lives of several million Americans. But the new way of life has led to unsuspected discoveries—the long-forgotten joy of walking down the street on a sunny morning, for instance. You can see the rather surprised new look on people's faces, men walking to the train and taking time to notice roses in bloom, women seeing for the first time the lovely grace of a leaning birch. We had forgotten how good it is to swing along on our own two feet, how refreshing a cold drink tastes after a climb up a steep hill, with the sun hot on our backs.

But we're discovering more than just the fun of walking. We're seeing our homes with a new eye, now we spend our evenings and our Sundays at home. Mother finds she has time to make the new curtains, father fixes the rattling door-knobs. We find things for the children to do at home, helping in the garden, building a bird-bath. We take down long unopened books from the shelves; someone reads a story aloud to a delighted audience. Home has suddenly become dearer, more vital, the place that our boys in the service dream of, the place they will come back to some day.

We're discovering our neighbors, too, now that we meet them walking and have time to stop for a chat. We exchange car rides, double up with the family down the street we barely knew before. There's a sort of unexpressed sympathy drawing us all closer together. We read each other the letters from our boys—Tim's in Iceland, Harry is in Honolulu, Dick is flying a bomber over the Gulf. Yesterday they were just noisy children playing ball on the vacant lot.

It isn't just the little, homely things we're rediscovering, it's an understanding that goes deep below the surface, a new appreciation of values. We don't talk much about it; words are clumsy things. But we feel it when a boy in uniform passes us on the street, when we listen to the first-graders pledging allegiance to the flag. Yes, there may be less fuel going through the carburetors of our motorcars, but there is something else driving us on together.

Since Mars has taken over the beaches on the U. S. Atlantic coast, will the old-fashioned picnicker have to go back behind the Alleghenies to build a fire to roast his wieners?

Jones used to speak of the noise the coal man made when he pitched the anthracite down the metal chute as "a horrible racket," but now he says it would be music to his ears.

Our Readers Say—

Obstructionism Before and After Pearl Harbor

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Illuminating articles appearing on the first page of the second section of The Christian Science Monitor, also news reports from Chicago and Washington, would indicate nevertheless a rather too optimistic view of the recent action of the Republican National Committee here. Much as we Republicans here in Illinois would like to believe in the sincerity of the pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, we do not put too much faith in the all-out war statements by the committee or Senator Brooks.

For we watched one short-lived honeymoon of this sort, and its collapse. We heard Senator Brooks and the Chicago Tribune and others, the day after Pearl Harbor, hurl defiance at the Japanese and solemnly promise to promote unity behind an all-out war effort. We heard these elements declare that isolationism was a dead issue.

Then we saw them after a few weeks slowly emerge from under waving flags to begin sniping at the Administration in its efforts to wage such an all-out war.

We must be doubly careful now to avoid wishful thinking, putting reliance in superficial actions, or giving credence to statements from sources which have forfeited the right to complete confidence. The fundamental disagreement in the Republican Party remains, in spite of the committee resolution.

Those who before the war believed in isolationism, who believed that this "isn't our war," and who voted against every step to prepare properly for it—these have not changed their basic views. No amount of flag waving, or confessing that isolationism is dead, or pledging full war support, or resolving to assume world responsibility, will alter the fact that these people were misled, or short-sighted, or ignorant, before Pearl Harbor; at least that they did not know what was going on in the world. If they did not realize it then with all the evidences about them, they are not likly to see the whole picture clearly now, or in the peace period to come.

Obstructionism cloaked in the habiliments of high-sounding political platforms is even more dangerous obstructionism. The Chicago committee pronouncement is far from a guarantee against a continuation of the disrupting attacks of the anti-Administration forces, much as we may wish it to be so.

Chicago — C. R.

Cleaning Up Our Civic Front Yards

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Until the people of America realize that we must be "doers of the word and not hearers only," we will not have an all-out effort for victory in this mighty world struggle.

The citizens of our cities must awaken to their political duties and elect true, honest, courageous and strong-willed men to office who will enforce the laws already upon our statute books. When they allow three or four individuals to throttle their civic life, then the effect on the morale of the United States soldiers in near-by forts and workers in defense industries is very bad, indeed.

The first and only raid upon wide open illegal gambling joints in the heart of our business section took place this spring in Tacoma because a United States Army Chaplain demanded that the city police accompany him to the houses. There they found the rooms crowded with men and women and a dozen or more young soldiers from a near-by camp. The place is run in direct violation of the State and city laws. The Federal Government threatened to clean up conditions if the city officials did not, but nothing has been done.

Seattle defeated its boss-ruled Mayor. The voters of Kansas City have done likewise. So can others if the good people will take a stand and co-operate. The so-called good citizens and church members need to be alert and clean up their own front yards.

Abraham Lincoln said that the thing he feared most in these United States was our growing indifference to law.

Tacoma, Wash. — JENNIE F. W. JOHNSON

Both Ends Against the Middle?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What about our opening up a real second front in western Europe now? We have the men, we have the ships, we have the bases in Ireland and other transatlantic points. Let's make it a real double-header spring season, and win the war this year!

Boston — HENRY W. EDMONDS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Can He Even Lead Him?

Egging Gavin On

On a Scottish Island

"Aye, he gazes when she comes in kirk like she was the queen."

Wilson Watt had paused by Margit Gillespie's garden wall. Margit was the Scottish island's oldest inhabitant and Wilson was one of the fishermen. They were having an earnest talk, for both were inveterate matchmakers and they were eager to help along a certain romance. Wilson went on, "I telled him yestreen that Katy would make him a fine wife and he fair glowered at me. He says, 'She'd hae a wee brown shrimp like me—I dinna think. The big braw lassie that she is!' "

Margit shook her head. "And Katy fashes in case he doesna like it that she's on the bulky side. Poor lass, she's like to greet ower it."

The persons under discussion were Gavin Geddes, the boatman, and Katy Crawford. Katy for fifteen years had worked in Glasgow. She didn't enjoy city life and she looked forward each winter to her holiday of two weeks on Fisherman's Row. It was thought that she had a very special regard for kindly Gavin. Didn't she spend many a sixpence she could ill afford hiring his boats by the hour? And wasn't it known that she heartily disliked "fechting wi' the oars?"

Gavin had remained obtuse, however, until this summer when something had happened which had aroused expectations among the interested onlookers. Katy had substituted in the church choir and Gavin, swept away by admiration of her high notes, had exclaimed aloud. This had forced him to go to her after the service and apologize.

Since then they had often been observed on the water front in friendly converse, but Katy's vacation would end in three days, and if Gavin didn't "speak" now, when would he?

* * *

Margit stated emphatically, "He'll hae to be egged on. But how's it to be din?"

Wilson said thoughtfully, "We're planning to creel Lowrie Nebb at his wedding and for the fun o't, we're going to rin the auld race. If Gavin could just win, that would set him thinking on a wedding o' his ain."

Margit retorted promptly, "Let him win, then."

He eyed her sternly. "Ye canna let folk win. It isna honest."

She went on cajolingly, "Even I ken it isna, regular like, but maybe this once the lads would be willing to haud back a wee."

Wilson pondered awhile. Then, slowly, "There isna one o' them, as far as I ken, that's walking oot wi' a lass, so maybe they willna object."

Two evenings later Lowrie Nebb, youthful part owner of a fishing smack, and Meg Innis, the pier master's daughter, were married. Only the immediate families were bidden to the ceremony, but a merry crowd assembled for the ancient custom known as "creeling the groom." As soon as Lowrie made an appearance, a roped fish-basket was slung over his shoulders and with laughter and joking, a shower of small gifts fell into it.

This halted his progress, of course, for according to tradition, the creel must remain where it was until the bride should cut its fastenings, in this way symbolizing her willingness to remove from him all that hindered. Great was the excitement among the bridesmaids as they searched for a knife sharp enough to do the job. Meanwhile, the bachelors were being lined up and soon they had been started off on the race to the new home of the couple.

* * *

Before long, Mr. and Mrs. Lowrie Nebb were alighting from Willy MacKim's landau at their own door and receiving congratulations from the group that had gathered there. Suddenly a cheer went up and Gavin, followed closely by the others, sprinted to a stop. He panted in obvious amazement, "Seems I can rin."

Teasing remarks were tossed towards him. "Ye'll be the next one creeled." "Ye're as good as catched." "Aye, ye'll soon be hookit, Gavin."

Gavin, so excited that he was completely un-selfconscious for once roared jubilantly, "I'm mair nor willing. That is," and he sought the eyes of a tall, light-haired young woman, "if Katy—" Then he halted abruptly as if appalled at himself. Katy gasped, "Gavin, the folk!"

A voice called jocularly, "When's the wedding to be? We're a' keen for anither." And another said, "Make it next month, Katy."

Gavin gulped, "Will ye, Katy? Will ye?"

Katy was almost trembling with joy (this the women whispered to one another later), but she answered clearly and in proud, happy tones:

"Aye, Gavin, that I will."

Lowrie exclaimed, "Come awa' in, everybody, and we'll hae some jollification." Then laughing, he picked up his wife, and carrying her over the threshold, led the way into their own domain. — MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

Fifth Column of Fire

By Sydney A. Clark

Author of "Hawaii" and other travel books

When the exciting news came over the radio that Mauna Loa, Vulcan's smithy on Hawaii Island, had been defying the blackout regulations nightly for two spectacular weeks, few Americans save those who have actually visited Hawaii realized that the geological importance of this particular volcano quite matches its romantic interest. Mauna Loa is one of the supreme laboratories of nature and certain terms here used since time immemorial by Polynesian natives to describe its work have entered the scientific vocabulary of all nations.

This brilliant, temperamental mountain rises to a height of more than two and a half miles (13,680 feet) from the "Big Island" (Hawaii) on the 20th parallel of latitude, and is surpassed in height in all the Hawaiian group only by its extinct sister volcano, Mauna Kea, a few miles to the north. Volcanic action built this island from below the level of the sea and the two peaks combine to make it without exception the loftiest island in the world. Climbers who make their way to the summit of either mountain experience a forty degree drop in temperature and often plod through the last thousand feet in deepening snow.

Mauna Loa, like any competent volcano, owes its technical success to "specialization." For untold aeons she has been content to manufacture two products only, *aa* and *pahoehoe*, and these two terms are among those adopted and now regularly used by natural scientists. *Aa* is superficial stuff, a mere workout for the ambitions of an energetic smith within the laboratory of the earth. It consists of loose clinkers—being rock "warmed" to only 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit—and hurled up. *Pahoehoe* is the pride of Vulcan, a rich black "molasses" that flows relentlessly and irresistibly for weeks together. Any first-time visitor to the Big Island comes quickly to recognize these two materials. One is mere cinders, chunky, sharp, and dry, piled up by the millions of tons. The other is black candy, its texture smooth as satin, its form boiled into a myriad spirals, whorls, and fancy traceries. The volume of *pahoehoe* on this island is enough to stagger the father of mathematics himself. There are hardened rivers of it everywhere hundreds of yards in width and miles in length, yet each river is but a drop of the deep molten stuff splashed up from Mauna Loa's crucible.

* * *

We heard the excited radio announcers the other evening describing how aviators had bombed this latest river of lava to save Hilo City from destruction. (The same thing was previously done with success during the eruption of 1935.) As they explained, the bombers blasted the "tubes" formed by the cooling material at the top of the mountain and serving as pipe lines for the fresh material.

The picture of one such tube lingers in the memory of many former visitors to Hawaii. It is called Thurston Tube and in peacetime is a regular feature shown to awestruck tourists as a type of all such lava conduits. Its diameter is perhaps twenty feet, though many others are still larger. The visitors descend to walk through it. The surface of a *pahoehoe* flow cools by contact with the air to a stout crust, while the body of the lava stream flows on and on through it until the supply is exhausted, leaving only the hollowed crust as evidence of the molten river's passage. By bombing Vulcan's major pipe line near its source the airmen broke up the stream, distributed its malevolent power and saved the Territory's second city.

* * *

To some old Hawaiian natives the legend of Pele, who inhabits Mauna Loa and is Mauna Loa, remains a potent and cherished one. In richness and intricacy it rivals the sagas of old Norway or the hero stories of Finland's Kalevala. A Christian queen of the islands defied her alleged power in a memorable ceremony a century ago by taunting the fiery goddess at the crater's edge—an act whose bravery we can scarcely comprehend today. This act aided immeasurably in winning the islanders to Christianity, but a few stubborn Hawaiians have held and still hold to their old superstitions.

It would seem that Pele's rebelliousness in this world crisis should demolish even their loyalty. A goddess who holds a mighty flame aloft as if to guide the enemies of her people—Americans now and proud of it—should hardly rate even the vestige of devotion. Pele has proved herself a Fifth Column of fire.

"Our Hearts Join With Yours in Prayer"

(The author of the following "Message to the Women of America" is a well-known Argentine poet and novelist, who knows the United States well)

Women of America, daughters of the northern part of those lands which Columbus won for civilization and for Christ: though our language and blood may be different, the same hope and promise of redemption and the fact that we live together in the same hemisphere unite us.

I have seen you in your beautiful land bring the gifts of your intelligence and good will to the material development of your nation, which none who know it can fail to admire.

I have seen you bring the gifts of your character to that unity of spirit in your country, which he who lives with you cannot fail to feel.

I have seen you bring the charm of your femininity to your homes, which those who have enjoyed their atmosphere must honor.

I have been the recipient of the warm welcome and the expression of fellow feeling, given through me as their representative to the women of my land, and have felt rising in my heart a wellspring of affection and admiration for you.

And now, when the treacherous claw of war has struck a blow at your peaceful lives, and would destroy the well-being, the order, the personal liberty, the peculiar gifts of the civilization you enjoy, and above all rend your hearts, wounding flesh of your flesh, in this sad hour when the hard trial begins, I wish to send you a loving message of understanding, sympathy, and brotherly love.

I want to tell you that many women of my country join you spiritually in your endeavors, in your watches, your fears, and anxieties. Especially our hearts join with yours in prayer to God that peace may come quickly to your country, and that it may reign forever with liberty and justice in our beloved America.—EMMA SOLA DE SOLA in *El Intransigente*, Salta, Argentina.

Fighting Professor

At the age of fifty Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago has enlisted as a private in the United States marines and asked to be assigned to active duty. Such a course would be characteristic of this distinguished economist, who recently was defeated for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Illinois.

Professor Douglas . . . a few years ago decided, as a specialist in political economy, that American democracy was in serious danger because of the failure of citizens to take part in local government. He ran for alderman in Chicago and has since spent a considerable share of his time fighting the machine administration.

No one who knows the professor doubts his courage or the sincerity of his convictions. But, from all reports, the Kelly-Nash organization still triumphs in Chicago. The battle for municipal democracy is far from won. One war at a time might seem enough for anyone except Paul Douglas.—*Kansas City Star.*

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